

DAVIS MAKES
STRONG PLEA
TO COUNTRYLetter of West Virginian Accepting
Democratic Vice Presi-
dential Nomination.CHANGE IS NECESSARY
FOR GOOD OF NATIONNo Reforms Will Be Enacted by the
Republican Party—Roosevelt
and His Policy on Race
Question Dangerous to
the Country.Elkins, W. Va., October 2.—Former
Senator Henry G. Davis made public to-
night his letter accepting the democratic
nomination for the vice presidency.The letter follows:
Hon. John Sharp Williams, Chairman,
and Other Members of the Committee:
Dear Sirs: In accordance with custom,
and my promise when notified by your
committee at White Sulphur Springs, on
August 17, of my nomination for the office
of vice president, I submit the following
observations upon some of the questions
now before the country.

Times Propitious for Change.

The times are propitious for the rein-
statement of the democratic party in con-
trol of the government. The public mind
is being disillusioned of the pretension
of the republican party, so long and so
arrogantly made, that the material pros-
perity of the country depends upon its
own ascendancy. Thoughtful and pa-
triotic people are becoming more and
more distrustful of the heady and person-
al element of the present administration,
and are more than willing to see it re-
placed by one that will recognize con-
stitutional and other lawful restraints.
They demand that the present wasteful
extravagance in the expenditure of the
money, drawn by taxation from the in-
dustry of the people, shall cease, and
that economy and honesty in the public
service shall be again regarded as vir-
tues in the high places of the govern-
ment.

Expenses of Government.

The expenditures per capita of the gov-
ernment are increasing at an alarming
rate. When the present administration
went into power there was a large sur-
plus, but notwithstanding the enormous
taxation, the revenues therefrom are not
now adequate to meet the demands made
by reckless appropriations. The reve-
nues fell short during the last fiscal
year of over \$40,000,000. In the first
sixty days of this fiscal year the ex-
penditures exceeded the receipts by \$24,-
600,000, and if this rate of excess should
continue, the deficit for the present fi-
scal year would be in the neighborhood
of \$140,000,000. This needless deficit is
due to the extravagance of the adminis-
tration, and can only be met by imposing
additional taxes or selling bonds, there-
by increasing the interest-bearing debt
of the government. Which course will
the republicans adopt? The cost of gov-
ernment during the fiscal years was
\$7.14 per capita, which means that the
average tax paid in some form or an-
other by every family of five persons
toward the support of the national ad-
ministration of public affairs was over
\$35, which, in the case of wage-earners,
is a considerable percentage of their en-
tire earnings for the year. No more
money should be taken from the people
by taxation, direct or indirect, than is
necessary for the support of a govern-
ment economically administered. To show
the rapid growth of the cost of govern-
ment it is only necessary to give the total
expenditures in the last fiscal year of the
following administrations:

Administration	Per capita
Buchanan, 1860	\$2.01
Cleveland, 1892	\$3.45
Roosevelt, 1904	\$7.14

Army.

In answer to criticisms upon the size
and expense of maintaining the army, the
president has said that the number of
soldiers now is no greater per capita
than in former times. But an army then
was necessary to protect settlers from
the Indians and to do other police duty
in the unsettled portion of the country—
conditions which do not now exist. The
army, however, has greatly increased in
cost, much faster relatively than it has
in numbers.

The expenses were:

Year	Per capita
Under Buchanan in 1860	\$2.01
Under Hayes in 1880	\$3.45
Under Roosevelt in 1904	\$7.14

Panama.

We all hail as the harbinger of the
new era in the commerce of the world
the inception of the great work of
building the canal that is to join the
two great oceans, but we deprecate the
action of the present administration,
which inflicted a wound upon our na-
tional honor by its disregard of the
rights of a weaker nation in order to
gain a doubtful credit for energy in
forwarding that great enterprise. Ter-
ritory of a neighboring republic, with
which we are at peace, was seized
by a band of revolutionists, protected
by the guns of the United States navy
and erected into a state over night,
which the president promptly recog-
nized as an independent nation. A gross
offense against a friendly republic
which it was helpless to resent.

Imperialism.

These and many other unwarranted
things that belong more to an empire
than a republic, have occurred under
the present administration and brought
deep concern and alarm to thoughtful
and patriotic minds. They must be
regarded as the first fruits of imperi-
alism, and show how fast we are

Continued on Fifth Page.

WITHIN TOUCH OF PORT ARTHUR: JAPANESE CREEPING UP TO THE FORTS.

MANY SORTIES
AGAINST JAPS
BY DEFENDERSRussians at Port Arthur Fail in
Attack on Japanese
Guns.UNABLE TO COUNT DEAD
IN RUSSIAN TRENCHESChinese Arriving at Chefoo Telling
of Constant Fighting Between
Russians and Japanese—Small
Positions Continually
Changing Hands.

EFFORTS by the Russians to
retake positions commanding
the water supply of Port Ar-
thur has resulted in hard fighting,
the losses on both sides being report-
ed to have been heavy. The Japane-
se retain the contested ground.

It is said that the heavy guns new-
ly mounted threaten the Russian war
ships in the harbor of Port Arthur,
which may now be forced to go out
and face the fleet of Admiral Togo.
There is a report that a Japanese gun
boat was sunk by coming in contact
with a mine south of the Liaotung
peninsula. The report adds that a
portion of the crew were rescued.

The Japanese have completed the
changing of the gauge of the rail-
way from Daini to Niuchwang, and
its equipment is nearly finished.
This will be of great assistance to
the armies in Manchuria.

The Russian admiralty has decided
to dispatch the Baltic squadron in
the direction of the Far East within
a short period of time. Events are
expected, however, to determine
whether the vessels shall proceed to
their destination or return to Rus-
sian ports to await reinforcements.

Chefoo, October 2.—6 p. m.—Severe
fighting, the Russians being the ag-
gressors, occurred on September 28 and 29,
on the west shore of Liao Ti promontory,
near Pigeon bay, according to a re-
port brought by a Chinese who left Port
Arthur on September 30.

The Russians already apparently are
attempting to capture the heavy guns
which the Japanese have mounted in
that vicinity. The Russians were in con-
siderable force and they made several
sorties, dragging field artillery with
them. They were unsuccessful, how-
ever.

Three junks with 160 coolies, arrived
at Chefoo today. They left Port Arthur
because they were forced to carry the
wounded and bury the dead. They also
were afraid that eventually they would
have no food, although rice is plentiful
now, according to their stories. They
further say that the Russians lost heavily
during the attacks of September 19
and September 23, but the Japanese loss
was much heavier.

One of the coolies who had been a
water carrier, showed a wounded hand
that he sustained on September 22. He
and four companions went to a well in
the center of the town. A shell burst
and killed three of his companions and
wounded a fourth.

The Russian ships were silent during
the battle and the hitherto unused
merchant ships were, as a result of the
fight, turned into hospitals.

Several of the Chinese who were em-
ployed in carrying dead said that they
were unable to form anything like an es-
timate of the number who fell in attack-
ing and defending the supplementary
forts near Liao mountain.

Since the battle both sides continue
to shell at intervals daily. The Russians
make many small sorties against the
Japanese trenches. Small positions fre-
quently change hands. The Chinese say
they were compelled to bury the dead
by stealth at night for the reason that
the Japanese would fire on them.

**JAPANESE GUNBOAT SUNK;
PART OF CREW RESCUED**
Tokio, October 2.—It is rumored that
a Japanese gunboat struck a mine and
sank south of the Liao Tung peninsula.
A portion of her crew reached an is-
land and was rescued.

The name of the gunboat is unknown.
The navy department does not deny
the report but says that the depart-
ment has no confirmation of it.

**FIRST JAPANESE TRAIN
RUNS INTO LIAO-YANG.**
General Oku's Headquarters in the
Field, October 1.—4 p. m., via Fusan,
October 2.—The first Japanese train ar-
rived at Liao Yang this afternoon.
The gauge of the railroad has been
changed from Daini to New Chwang.
A regular schedule of trains will be
established in a few days.

Engines and cars have been brought
from Japan. The completion of the
railway removes entirely the problem
of the transportation of supplies and

PAYNE SOME STRONGER,
BUT CLOSE TO DEATHSinking Spells Yesterday Morn-
ing Caused Fears of Im-
mediate Death.HEROIC MEASURES USED
TO RESTORE PATIENTToward Evening Postmaster General
Grew Stronger, Asked for Food
and Recognized Those Sit-
ting About His Bed—Heart
Action Better.

Washington, October 2.—After a bad
night in which his condition continued
extremely grave Postmaster General
Payne had a sinking spell at 5 o'clock
this morning. Dr. Grayson was at his
bedside and rallied the patient, but a sec-
ond spell occurred about 7 o'clock, which
was so severe that Dr. Grayson sum-
moned Dr. Magruder. The two physicians
employed heroic measures for an hour.
For a while it was feared the end was
imminent, but the heart action finally
responded gratifyingly.

About 10 o'clock Dr. Osler arrived from
Baltimore. He and Dr. Rixey joined Drs.
Magruder and Grayson in a general con-
sultation and at 10:45 the following bul-
letin was issued:

During the night the action of the
heart has been very weak. This morn-
ing there is some improvement, but the
conditions are not so favorable as
yesterday.

OSLER,
RIXEY,
MAGRUDER.

Sinking Spell at Noon.

Another sinking spell occurred about
noon, followed by a rally. Shortly after
2 o'clock the relatives, who were at
luncheon in the apartment down stairs,
were summoned to the sick room, and
a moment later Rev. Dr. Smith, rector of
St. John Episcopal church, arrived at
Mr. Payne's bedside when short pray-
ers were held. This aroused the gravest
apprehension. It was explained that Mr.
Payne had a sinking spell and that the
minister was called at the request of
Mrs. Payne when she reached her hus-
band's bedside.

The physicians resorted to stimulants
and restoratives and again the heart ac-
tion yielded to treatment. The bulletin
subsequently showed the remarkable rail-
ing power of the sick man and momen-
tarily relieved the tension so strongly felt
throughout the day, but the fear of a
recurrence of the sinking spell still re-
mained.

The bulletin follows:

3 p. m.—The postmaster general's
condition is still very grave. He has
been resting quietly most of the time
today, but has had several sinking
spells. The heart action has respond-
ed to the remedies and he is better
now.

MAGRUDER,
GRAYSON.

Continued on Second Page.

TWELVE DROWNED
IN GREAT FLOODHalf of Watrous, New Mexico,
Meets With Destruction.Dams on Gallinas River Broke, caus-
ing Water to Sweep Furiously
Over the City, Carrying
Away Heaviest Objects
With Ease.

Las Vegas, N. Mex., October 2.—Half
of Watrous has been destroyed by a flood
and at least twelve persons have been
drowned, including three children of J.
P. Stevens, Felix Villareal, his wife, two
daughters and a couple of children and O.
F. Porter, J. H. Stevens and his wife
escaped. They are in a critical condi-
tion.

Many persons were rescued from trees
and house tops. The greatest damage
was around the junction of Mora and
Supulvire creeks. A rock crusher, an iron
bridge and much track at Watrous were
washed away.

The Gallinas river formed a new chan-
nel at Las Vegas. In the Gallinas canon
the dams of the Agua Fria Company
broke, bringing a terrific flood on the
city. The Montezuma Hot Springs track
went out in many places.

Half a dozen bridges were destroyed
and the Montezuma bath houses were
partly carried away. For two blocks
in Bridge street every business house
was flooded. Gallinas park is under wa-
ter and the trolley line cannot be re-
paired for two weeks.

Hundreds Homeless.

Albuquerque, N. M., October 2.—Reports
from the Rio Grande valley above and
below Albuquerque show that Valencia
and Los Lentes were washed away, and
several hundred families are homeless.
The river swung to the east, cut a new
channel and poured the torrent through
the two towns. No lives were lost. In
Barela, a suburb of Albuquerque, 50
houses were destroyed. The damage at
Los Cordales and Alameda, north of Al-
buquerque, will amount to several hun-
dred thousand dollars.

Passenger trains are handicapped, but
arrangements have been made to trans-
fer and despatch passengers.

Roosevelt at Dedication.

Washington, October 2.—President
Roosevelt today attended the dedication
of the new church edifice of the Mount
Pleasant Congregational church. He was
accompanied by District Commissioner
Henry L. West, who is a member of the
church. The sermon was preached by
Rev. Dr. George Barker Stevens, profes-
sor of systematic theology in the Yale
divinity school, of which the pastor of
the church, Rev. M. Ross Fishburn, is
a graduate.

McKerron Out of Game.

Cleveland, Ohio, October 2.—H. K.
Vevers, owner and driver of the trot-
ting horse John A. McKerron (2:04½),
announced tonight that because of what
probably is an incurable splint on Mc-
Kerron's foreleg that he has permanent-
ly retired the horse from any further
contests on the track.

PEONAGE CHARGE
CAUSES ARRESTSFour Citizens of Mitchell Coun-
ty Placed Under Bond.Harvey Beasley is Accused of Keep-
ing a Negro in Peonage and
Three Others Are Held for
Conspiracy in the
Same Case.

Valdosta, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—
Four Mitchell county citizens who were
brought to Valdosta by Deputy United
States Marshals Godwin and McClelland
charged with a violation of the peonage
laws, were put under bonds of from
\$500 to \$750 each by United States Com-
missioner J. M. Johnson and allowed
to return to their homes, pending a hear-
ing of their cases on October 17.

The accused men are Harvey Beasley,
D. C. Beasley, T. R. Gregory and J.
W. Merritt, farmers of Mitchell county.
Harvey Beasley is charged with having
held a negro named Tom Fain in a state
of peonage, and the others are accused of
conspiracy in connection with the same
case. It is alleged that Fain escaped
from Beasley's place and going to a
neighboring plantation, secured work,
whence he was pursued by the party of
white men, who fired into a cabin he
was stopping at, afterwards breaking in
the door of the house.

R. L. Jeffords, of Waycross, was also
given a hearing before Commissioner
Johnson yesterday on the charge of
using the mails for fraudulent purposes.
This number the injuries of sixteen are
serious and in one case may prove fa-
tal. The others sustained minor cuts and
bruises.

Those most seriously injured:
Grodek Mischocki, aged 16, nearly suf-
focated and legs injured; condition criti-
cal.

Miss Belle Turner, both legs fractured.
Rev. L. O. Trigance, injuries to head
and face.

Rev. L. T. Rodie, contusions.
Rev. M. F. Kopytniewicz, legs injured,
contusions of forehead.

Mrs. Michael McAndrews, leg fractured.
Rev. Thomas D. Beaven, bruised
slightly about hands and body.

Alexander Lestock, injuries about the
head.

Stanislaus Lestock, aged 3, ear lacer-
ated.

Ulric Kozme, internal injuries.
Lee Roulier, left leg broken.

Mrs. John Loftus, ankle fractured and
back injured.

Annie Avery, ankle broken.
Miss Rose Isabelle, ankles sprained and
body bruised.

Miss Veronica Samoska, serious in-
juries to chest.

Frank Curok, leg broken and bad in-
juries to back.

Several others were also slightly hurt.
Some seven thousand persons attend-
ed the ceremony and about 200 were
seated or standing on the floor which
covered the newly made basement. Just
as the bishop was about to lay the stone
a section of the flooring, about 40 feet
square, collapsed, dropping 12 feet and
carrying with it the bishop, the clergy
and about 140 others.

In the confusion that followed many
were trampled upon and half suffocated.
Bishop Beaven was caught in the crush,
but was able to save himself from seri-
ous injury. He was bruised about the
body and had his hands scratched.

The accident was caused by the break-
ing of a heavy wooden girder which had
been spliced. The ceremony of laying the
corner stone was indefinitely postponed.

PUSHING PROSECUTIONS
OF LAND CONSPIRATORSHURLED BY FLOOR
INTO BASEMENTThirty-Seven Hurt at Dedication
of Catholic Church.Bishop Beaver and Several of Those
Assisting Him Among Persons
Injured—Floor Collapsed
Under Crowd of 150
Persons.

Adams, Mass., October 2.—While Rt.
Rev. Thomas D. Beaven, Roman Catho-
lic bishop of Springfield, was laying the
cornerstone of St. Stanislaus' Polish
church here this afternoon, a floor col-
lapsed, precipitating 150 persons into the
basement.

Thirty-seven persons were so injured
as to require medical treatment. Of
this number the injuries of sixteen are
serious and in one case may prove fa-
tal. The others sustained minor cuts and
bruises.

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ing of a heavy wooden girder which had
been spliced. The ceremony of laying the
corner stone was indefinitely postponed.

Anniston Residence Burns.
Anniston, Ala., October 2.—(Special.)—
The residence of J. V. Favre at Oxford,
was destroyed by fire last night with the
contents. The fire originated from a de-
fective flue. The loss is \$2,600, about
half covered by insurance.

Lady Curzon Improving.
Walmer Castle, Kent, October 2.—Lady
Curzon, of Kedleston, is making good
progress toward recovery.

**Every Possible Impediment Being
Put in Way of Department to
Prevent Justice Being Done,
But Officers Have Made
Good Progress.**

Washington, October 2.—Secretary of
the Interior Hitchcock today gave out
the following statement in answer to cer-
tain charges regarding the method of
conducting the investigation into land
frauds on the Pacific coast and regarding
the steps taken by him to bring the
guilty parties to justice:

"Charges are being made and freely cir-
culated by the opponents of the adminis-
tration to the effect that the investiga-
tion of the land frauds by the Interior
department is not being seriously and dili-
gently conducted; that criminal prosecu-
tions connected with the investigation are
not being pressed with such vigor as to
manifest a determination to bring the
guilty parties to speedy justice, and that
an air of secrecy pervades the depart-
ment, making it difficult to obtain in-
formation as to the progress and the
present status of the work.

"These charges are utterly without
foundation in fact. The investigation has
been in the hands of competent officers
of the government from the beginning
and has been conducted under the direc-
tion of the secretary of the Interior with
the utmost possible speed consistent with
thoroughness; the prosecutions, where in-
dications have been found have been and
are being vigorously pressed, and at no
time has there been any attempt to de-
prive the public of the fullest informa-
tion as to the progress or status of such
prosecutions, or as to any matter in con-
nection therewith.

Prominent Men in Case.
The leading spirits in the fraudulent
transactions brought to light are mostly
men who have occupied positions of in-
fluence and high standing.
Both socially and politically and many of
them are men of large wealth. They have
thrown many obstacles in the way, which
have required time, patience, constant ef-
forts, determination and courage on the
part of those having charge of the in-
vestigation to overcome. They have dili-
gently sought, in season and out of sea-
son to thwart the purpose of the investi-
gation and to control its results favorable
to themselves.

"The difficulties have been success-
fully met and overcome. The fraudulent
operations have been carried on chiefly
in the states of California and Oregon,
but have not been confined to those states.
In many instances the conspirators have
reached out into other states. While
they have been vigorously pressed, and
only about 18 months have elapsed since
the investigation was commenced, the
practical results thus far attained are
both gratifying and encouraging. They
may be summed up as follows:
"1. The indictment, in February, 1903,
Continued on Page Four.

Hitchcock Denies Charge of Un-
necessary Delay by Govern-
ment Officials.PROMINENCE OF ACCUSED
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PART OF CREW RESCUED

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A portion of her crew reached an is-
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The navy department does not deny
the report but says that the depart-
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The gauge of the railroad has been
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A regular schedule of trains will be
established in a few days.

Engines and cars have been brought
from Japan. The completion of the
railway removes entirely the problem
of the transportation of supplies and

Continued on Page Four.

ammunition to the Japanese forces in the field.

Today's train brought a quantity of ammunition, telegraph and railroad supplies.

JUNK STUCK BY MINE
JUST OUTSIDE CHEFOO.

Chefoo, October 2.—A ninety-ton junk from New Chwang to Shanghai ran on a mine twenty-five miles north of here last night. No one was injured. The junk was kept afloat by her water tight compartments. She reached here with all available hands working at the pumps.

DESPERATE ATTACKS MADE
ON JAPANESE POSITION.

Tokio, October 2.—6 p. m.—The Russians are reported to be desperately endeavoring to retake their lost position, including Fort Kuroptkin, in the hope of restoring the water supply of Port Arthur. They are said to have repeatedly assaulted the Japanese after shelling from neighboring forts and batteries. The Japanese continue to hold the positions. Both sides are said to have suffered severely.

The newly mounted heavy Japanese guns are said to command the entire harbor. The position of the remnant of the Russian Port Arthur fleet is said to be precarious and it is believed the vessels must soon emerge or be destroyed.

Advices from Manchuria are to the effect that the Japanese and Russian outposts and scouts continue in close contact south, southeast and east of Mukden. Skirmishes are occurring daily and an aggressive action is expected soon.

It is believed that the general engagement will take place near the Pass and that General Kuroptkin is holding Mukden and positions along the Hun river merely to check the Japanese advance temporarily.

Snow has fallen in the mountains east of Mukden and there has been frost in the valleys.

PAYNE STRONGER, BUT NEAR DEATH

Continued From First Page.

afternoon sinking spell Mrs. Payne at one time got up to go out of the room, when Mr. Payne called to her and requested her to remain.

President Roosevelt called about 1 o'clock this afternoon and had a talk with the attending physicians, gaining from them an accurate knowledge of Mr. Payne's condition at that time. It was found necessary today to administer the heart remedy in larger doses than upon any previous day. Heretofore the heart has yielded to moderate doses.

Difficulty in Breathing.

It was also stated that Mr. Payne earlier in the day had some trouble in breathing, and that at times he would cry out because of difficulty to get his breath.

Private Secretary Whitney gave out a statement dated 4:30 p. m. saying: "Postmaster General Payne conscious and takes nourishment readily. Decided improvement in last hour's condition. There was another consultation just after dusk and the following was subsequently issued:

6:05 p. m.—Within the last two hours the postmaster general has shown marked improvement, has recognized every one around him and has taken nourishment with his own hands. Heart acting much better. (Signed) G. LOYD MAGRUDER, C. T. GRAYSON.

The physicians said that he had asked for something to eat and that when it was given to him he retained it. The spoke optimism of his improvement, saying he appeared better and stronger. At 8 o'clock it was announced that his favorable condition continued. This news was communicated to Dr. Osler at Baltimore, and the latter decided that he would not return here until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

MORTUARY.

Death of Alex. Ross.
Ashburn, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—Alex. Ross died today. He was about sixty years old.

Mrs. E. E. Chapman, Anniston, Ala.
Anniston, Ala., October 2.—(Special.)—Mrs. E. E. Chapman died this morning at the age of 49 years. She leaves a husband, one son and three daughters.

Mrs. Denman Thompson.
Keene, N. H., October 2.—Mrs. Denman Thompson, wife of the actor and author of "Old Homestead," died at her home in West Swanzy today.

INTERESTING FACTS

For Nearly Every Man, Woman or Child.
A short time ago we published an article recommending to our readers the new discovery for the cure of Dyspepsia, called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and the claims then made regarding the wonderful curative properties of the remedy have been abundantly sustained by the facts of many cases where cures about trying new remedies advertised in the newspapers and the Tablets induced trial were surprised and delighted at the results. In many cases a single package costing but 50 cents cured a chronic case of dyspepsia and in every instance a complete cure and in every instance the most beneficial results were reported. From a hundred or more letters we have space to publish only a few of the latest, but assure our readers we receive so many commendatory letters that we shall publish each week a fresh list of genuine, unaltered testimonials and never publish the same one twice.

From James Yemmelier, La. (roses, Wis.): "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are doing me more good than anything I ever tried and I am very pleased at results. I gave away several boxes to my friends who have also had the same benefits."

From Jacob Anthony, Portmurray, New Jersey: "I have taken Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets with the best results. I had Dyspepsia, indigestion, and taken a great deal of medicine, but the Tablets seem to take right a hold and I feel good. I am a farmer and I can burn and I heartily recommend to everyone who has any trouble with his stomach to use these Tablets."

From Mrs. M. J. West, Preston, Minn.: "I have received surprisingly good effects from using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I gave one-half of my last box to a friend who also suffered from indigestion and she had the same good results."

From Mrs. Agnes K. Ralston, Cadillac, Mich.: "I have been taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and I am very much better, and I feel very grateful for the great benefit I have received in so short a time."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are a certain cure for all forms of indigestion. They are not claimed to be a cure-all, but are prepared for stomach troubles only, and physicians and druggists everywhere recommend them to all persons suffering from Nervous Dyspepsia, acid or acid stomach, indigestion, colic or wind on stomach and similar disorders.

NEGRO CHASED IN OHIO TOWN

Black Who Killed White Man Just Escaped.

Officers Had Hard Time Protecting Terry from Mob Which Had Aided in His Capture—Black May Yet Be Lynched.

Wheeling, W. Va., October 2.—Carl Getchel, a young white man, was shot and killed today at Belleaire, Ohio, near this city, by Jack Terry, a well-known negro. Immediately following the killing a great crowd gathered and joined in the chase of the negro, who was captured within half an hour.

There were cries of "Kill him" from hundreds of throats, but Officer Goods and Marshal Mahone, who soon came to the assistance of the arresting officer, drew their revolvers and held the crowd at bay until other officers arrived, when the mob was formed and amid jeers and threats the murderer was taken to the city jail, where he is now confined.

Tonight the excitement in Belleaire is general and there are fears of lynching. Getchel was popular and his friends are crying for vengeance.

HEFLIN FIGHTS HIS OPPONENT

Alabama Congressman Has Difficulty With B. W. Walker.

Montgomery, Ala., October 2.—(Special.) J. To Heflin, congressman and nominee for reelection in the fifth district, and his republican opponent, B. W. Walker, had a fight at Opelika today. Walker was badly bruised, but Heflin was not hit. Walker asserts that Heflin used a closed knife to beat him with. The campaign between the two has been very bitter.

ASK HANGING FOR RAPISTS

Indiana Society Wants Death Penalty Established Everywhere.

Bedford, Ind., October 2.—For the purpose of securing legislation providing for the death penalty for criminal assault a number of Bedford citizens, headed by R. H. Pearson, have organized a society to be known as the "Iron Hand of the World."

It is the intention of the promoters to make the organization national in scope. Temporary headquarters have been established in Bedford.

GREAT HORSES FOR MEMPHIS.

Cleveland, Ohio, October 2.—Sixty-six valuable trotting horses, including C. K. G. Billings' Lou Dillon, will leave Cleveland tomorrow on a fast train over the Big Four for Memphis, Tenn., where they will take part in the coming meet there. All of Mr. Billings' other horses will be among the contestants, and H. K. Devereux will send John A. McKernon. The horses will occupy four cars which will be part of a fast express train to Mattoon, Ill. From Mattoon the horse cars will be run as a special train to Memphis over the Illinois Central, reaching Memphis at 11 p. m. Tuesday.

SEISMIC JARS IN SOUTH ITALY

Houses Are Thrown Down at Saylla by Earthquake Shock.

Rome, October 2.—A strong shock of earthquake was experienced today in the south of Italy, accompanied by floods of rain. The greatest force of the earthquake was felt at Calabria. Three houses fell at Saylla and many others were rendered unsafe. Fortunately no one was hurt.

LONG-ELECTED TO MAYORALTY.

Carrollton Names Its Officers for Evening Term.

Carrollton, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—The annual election for mayor and aldermen of Carrollton was held here Saturday.

The election resulted in H. W. Long, mayor; H. R. Robinson, G. T. West, J. R. Adamson and J. G. Cheney, for aldermen; C. H. Stewart and A. A. Simonson, for members of the public school board of the city.

A city attorney, clerk and tax collector was selected. In this race three candidates participated, Colonels S. E. Grow, E. B. Merrill and J. E. Smith. Colonel Merrill, the incumbent for the past several years, winning by a majority of 2 over Colonel Grow and by 20 votes over Colonel Smith.

Million Dollar Contract Let.

Mexico City, October 2.—President Thomas Miller, of the Vera Cruz and Pacific railway, let a contract today to the firm of Woodhouse & Hardie for the building of culverts, wing abutments and retaining walls along the line. The contract amounts to \$1,000,000.



The Property of A Gentleman

The wants of every gentleman, so far as they pertain to MEN'S FURNISHINGS, can be filled here. We are ahead of all others in this line, and we feel particularly proud of what we are offering this season.

ESSIG BROS.,
Clothing, Furnishings, Hatters,
26 Whitehall St.

PARKER TO VISIT NEW YORK TODAY

Democratic Candidate Will Remain in City Until Thursday.

Epous, N. Y., October 2.—Judge Parker will make his fourth trip to New York to confer with managers of the democratic campaign tomorrow. He will take the apartments at the Seville hotel which he occupied last week. Probably he will not return to Rosemont until Thursday night.

On Wednesday night Judge Parker will be given a reception at the Manhattan Club.

Charles M. Preston, chairman of the Ulster county, New York, democratic committee, was the only political caller at Rosemont today.

The judge and members of his family attended church services at Kingston.

ILLINOIS TOWN FOOD FOR BLAZE

Chillicothe in Flames--Special With Aid Sent From Peoria.

Peoria, Ills., October 2.—A telegram from Chillicothe, Ills., says that the town is in flames and asks for aid. A high wind is blowing and the flames are said to be beyond control.

A special train is leaving for the scene with engines and men.

BLUE LAW DAY AT LEXINGTON

Strict Enforcement of Sunday Ordinances Caused Much Kicking.

Lexington, Ky., October 2.—Lexington today experienced its first Sunday under the blue law regime. The restrictions were greater than they will be again. Late this afternoon the city solicitor discovered that milk wagons and ice wagons are a "necessity" and exempt by law. Only a few milk wagons attempted to run and their drivers were promptly arrested. Most of the population drank coffee without cream. Families whose sick children were deprived of milk complained bitterly and threatened suits for damages. Ice wagons did not attempt to run.

This afternoon the city solicitor decided that both have the right to run, and the drivers under arrest were released. Only about 30 people were arrested for violating the Sunday law, although about 200 had announced their intention Saturday of continuing business. They decided, when they started to open and saw the police, that they had better keep closed.

Drug stores had a right to sell medicine on prescription only, but this did not pay to keep clerks, and all drug stores closed. The only places open were hotels, livery stables and newspaper offices. The latter two classes having secured injunctions.

No time had been given citizens to prepare for the strict enforcement of Sunday laws and many families had not laid in groceries and meats. Preparations will be made hereafter. Some of the pastors spoke of the Sunday enforcement today and urged the members of their congregations to lay in sufficient supplies on Saturday.

The saloon men believe the Sunday enforcement will soon become unpopular and that they will be allowed to open again. Pool rooms have not decided whether they will entirely close. They ran as usual on Saturday. No saloons were open today. They reported a successful sale of bottled goods on Saturday.

No drunks were registered today.

TO FOSTER FRIENDLY FEELING.

Republicans of Thomas County Adopt Strong Resolutions.

Thomasville, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—The Thomas county republicans were called here yesterday at the court house by Chairman E. Lowry, with Prof. H. H. Thwaitt secretary, and had a rousing meeting. Resolutions were unanimously passed condemning the criminal and gambling element of the race, the Before Day club myth, and lawlessness in all its forms. They also advocated the fostering of a friendly feeling between the whites and blacks, thanked the south for what it had done in the way of negro education and transacted such other business pertaining to a perfect county organization.

AMERGES MADE BALTIMORE

Tom Dougherty Ranks Third in the Twirling Brigade.

The averages of the American Association have just been published in Sporting News. Tom Dougherty, of Atlanta, ranks third in the twirling brigade.

Householder, formerly with Little Rock, went to St. Paul, and in eighteen games played there batted .333, being among the leaders.

That the pitchers in the association were not so effective against the batters as in the Southern League, is shown by the fact that eighteen men playing in as many games as fifty batted as good as or better than .300.

Batemann, of Milwaukee, secured last year from Texas, one of Sullivan's finds, batted .308 for his team. Pennell, another Texan, did so well as .284.

Hill, of Kansas City, managed to scrape through the season at a .268 rate.

Campbell, of Louisville, the best pitcher in the south a year or so ago, finished as high as .263.

Bridwell, the sensational shortstop of the Columbus club, who was at one time a player on the Atlanta team and finished the season here at .260, perked up in his batting, increasing last year's work by .50 points. He ended .253.

Montgomery, of Louisville, the old New Orleans star, fell down in his work to .247.

Orlino, of Toledo, who at one time won the New Orleans uniform this season and did such good work, batted .218.

Tom Dougherty, of Atlanta, one of Milwaukee this year, and in the big league again next season, hit for .180.

Allo-All, in the Texas League Ben Shelton, once signed by Powell, led the league with .352.

The twirling records of the American Association pitchers follow:

Player	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chech, St. Paul	27	8	.772
Dougherty, Milwaukee	18	9	.666
Bord, Milwaukee	18	9	.654
Campbell, Louisville	18	9	.650
Phillips, Indianapolis	18	9	.650
Ferguson, St. Paul	18	9	.647
Hickey, Columbus	18	9	.637
Sessions, St. Paul	18	9	.629
Dorner, Columbus	17	11	.607
Bohannon, Louisville	12	16	.429
Corbett, St. Paul	12	16	.429
Thomas, Minneapolis	12	16	.429
Reimold, Louisville	12	16	.429
Slagle, St. Paul	12	16	.429
Curtis, Milwaukee	12	16	.429
Morgan, Minneapolis	11	9	.550
Barry, Kansas City	11	9	.550
Egan, Louisville	11	9	.550
Right, Louisville	11	9	.550
Bohannon, Louisville	11	9	.550
McKay, Milwaukee	11	9	.550
Barios, Columbus	11	9	.550
Olmsstead, Columbus	11	9	.550
Gear, Kansas City	11	9	.550
Frantz, Kansas City	11	9	.550
Cromley, Indianapolis	11	9	.550
Isbell, Kansas City	11	9	.550
Landrum, Toledo	11	9	.550
Ferry, Minneapolis	11	9	.550
Newlin, Indianapolis	11	9	.550
Durham, Kansas City	11	9	.550
Allemang, Indianapolis	11	9	.550
Reidy, Louisville	11	9	.550
Martin, Toledo	11	9	.550
Beinig, Toledo	11	9	.550
Desmond, Toledo	11	9	.550
Morton, Toledo	11	9	.550

PITCHING FEATS.

Thomas, Minneapolis, 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-103

HON. H. C. STOCKDELL

CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR

Will Speak at The Grand Opera House,
TUESDAY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.

A LIVELY MEETING IS PROMISED. ALL VOTERS ARE INVITED.

Ladies Especially Invited.

GETTING IN TRIM FOR RATE FIGHT

Great Array of Counsel Will
Appear in Court

Attorney General Hart Will Com-
plete His Answer This Week.
Court Contest Involves Pow-
ers of Commission and
Atlanta's Commer-
cial Interests.

The railroads and the state will lock
horns in the federal court next Sat-
urday and the great contest for the relief
of Atlanta from discrimination in freight
rates will be laid in clear cut, definite
form before the court for judicial de-
cision on its merits.

Attorney General Hart, who will lead
the legal forces appearing for the rail-
road commission, will probably have his
answer to the complainants' petition
ready by the middle of the week, though
he is not required to file it until the case
comes up for argument before the court
on Saturday.

A brilliant array of legal talent has
been secured by the Atlanta Freight
Bureau to assist the attorney general,
who is himself regarded as one of the
ablest members of the Georgia bar. W.
A. Wimbush, the freight bureau's per-
manent counsel; Hoke Smith, Charles T.
Hopkins, Roscoe & Brandon and Evans
& Spence will all appear for the railroad
commission, and assist Judge Hart in
conducting the case.

The railroads' case, prosecuted in the
name of the Central Trust Company, of
New York, trustee, under a \$7,000,000 in-
come bond issue of the Central of Geor-
gia railroad, will be represented by
Adrian H. Joline, of New York; King,
Spaulding & Little, of Atlanta; J. B. %
Bryan Cummings, of Augusta, and others.

The questions to be passed upon by
the court, as made by the complainants' petition, consist mainly in the reason-
ableness of the rates promulgated in the
famous circular 301 of the railroad com-
mission, the rights and powers of the
railroad commission to change and mod-
ify existing rates, and others of lesser
importance.

Different issues may be raised by the

COOLING WAVE FOLLOWS HEAT

Weather Takes a New Turn,
Bringing Comfort to
Many.

The weather that arrived yesterday
was certainly a great relief from the
sweltering heat that has been so un-
seasonable for the last of September.
In fact, there was almost too much re-
lief, or it may have been on account of
the sudden change, but it certainly did
seem right chilly last evening. Certain-
ly it was too cold for straw hats and
summer dresses, and for the most part
these things were put away again—
and according to yesterday's weather,
for keeps.

There was just enough rain in the
morning to make the grass wet and
uncomfortable for the rest of the day,
and for this reason the crowds at the
parks yesterday were not as large as
they have been. But the rain had one
good feature for Atlanta in that it set-
tled the dust which has been blowing
every which way for this long time.

According to the report of the weather
bureau, there were seven clear days
during the last month, twenty that were
partly cloudy and three that were
cloudy. The highest temperature re-
ached was 92 degrees on the 29th, and
the lowest was 53 degrees on the 23d. The
greatest daily range was 28 degrees on
the 16th. The mean temperature for
the month was 78, which is 3 degrees
above the normal. Only 56 of an inch
fell during the month, although there
was a trace of rain on several days.
This 56 of an inch occurred on the 3d
and 4th. This made a deficiency in
rainfall for September of 3.04 inches
and for the present year a deficiency of
12.33.

answer of the state which the attorney
general will file, but it is thought that
the two points named above will be the
principal questions the courts will be
called upon to answer.

At present the railroad commission is
allowing the matter of reductions to
stand in statu quo and it is not likely
that any further reductions will be dis-
cussed or considered by the commission-
ers possess more light on their powers
and rights, as viewed by the courts.

It is likely that the preliminary argu-
ments on Saturday will attract a large
number of business men to the federal
court room and that the progress of
the noted case, in which so much of
Atlanta's welfare is involved, will be
watched with the liveliest interest.

TWO MORE DAYS UNTIL PRIMARY

Every Nerve Is Being Strained
By All the Candidates.

Both Colonel John B. Goodwin and
Mayor Pro Tem Longino Will
Address Voters Tonight,
While H. C. Stockdell
Speaks Tomorrow
Night.

Colonel John B. Goodwin will tonight
address the voters of the fourth ward
in the hall at 522 Decatur street, at the
corner of Daniel street. He will have
something to say of his critics and of
his record.

Dr. Longino is an earnest and there-
fore a forceful speaker. He will doubt-
less have present tonight a large crowd
to hear him. Other prominent men will
be present and they will be called upon
for brief speeches.

Goodwin Speaks Tonight.
Colonel John B. Goodwin will tonight
address the voters of the fourth ward
in the hall at 522 Decatur street, at the
corner of Daniel street. He will have
something to say of his critics and of
his record.

For the purpose of arranging the final
details for the primary of next Wednes-
day the subcommittee, of which M. M.
Welch is chairman, will meet tomorrow
night at 7 o'clock in the council cham-
ber at city hall. The meeting will last
until 8 o'clock, when the primary man-
agers will be admitted to the room, they
having been directed to report at that
hour.

Managers will be instructed by the
members of the subcommittee regarding
the methods that must be used in order
to secure full vote and a fair count
during the primary of the following day.
Also on Tuesday night managers will be
given the ballot boxes, the instructions to
voters and other blanks and papers that
are usually found at the polls on primary
and election days.

Stockdell Speaks Tomorrow.
Harry C. Stockdell will hold the last
public meeting of his campaign in the
Grand opera house tomorrow night,
which is the night before the primary.

Mr. Stockdell is not yet ready to an-
nounce his speakers, but it is understood
that he will have some of the best orators
of the city present to address the
audience. He will do this in addition to
making a brief address himself.

Judge Hillyer Makes Correction.
The constitution yesterday morning
Judge George Hillyer was quoted as re-
ferring at the Grand Saturday night to
St. Paul cathedral. The name should have
been that of St. Christopher Wren.

Of this Judge Hillyer writes as follows:
Editor Constitution: At the opera house
last Saturday night I had occasion to re-
fer to St. Christopher Wren, and not St. Philip Sidney to whom
I made allusion in connection with St.
Paul cathedral. Hearing was difficult,
as there was applause at the time, and
mistake was natural.

I was speaking of character, and com-
parable to some splendid buildings, and
durable and beautiful, and pointed out
that Colonel Goodwin had that kind of
character, of the highest order, which
makes him invulnerable to attack, and
said that "I had as soon think of defend-
ing St. Christopher Wren for the architec-
ture of St. Paul cathedral, as to waste
any time defending the fine char-
acter Colonel Goodwin has built up in
this city."

True, St. Philip Sidney, author, soldier
and statesman, was buried in old St.
Paul, but after that was burned in the
"great fire of London." It was St. Chris-
topher Wren whose genius as an architect
produced the new and far more celebra-
ted St. Paul cathedral.

My own regard for scholarship makes
me ask the favor of this correction.
Respectfully,
GEORGE HILLYER.

Woodward Rally Tomorrow.
The final rally of the supporters of Al-
derman James G. Woodward will take
place Tuesday night in the Turner Vervein
hall, on Forsyth street viaduct. Alder-
man Woodward promises to have one of
the liveliest meetings of the campaign.

He will have several speakers with
him for this last general rally and they
will have something interesting to say
to the voters.

JOHNSON DIES FROM INJURY.
Was Struck by Engine While Walk-
ing on the Railroad
Tracks.

A. M. Johnson, who was run over by
a railroad train between Forsyth and
Broad streets Saturday night, died from
his injuries yesterday morning.

Johnson, who came to Atlanta from
Buford, where his family resides, was
walking along the railroad tracks Satur-
day night, when he was between the
Forsyth and Broad street bridges, a
switch engine struck him and knocked
him down.

He was taken to the Grady hospital,
where his injuries were examined. It
was not thought at first he was fatally
injured. His left arm was broken and
his body was bruised. His death was
due to internal injuries in the chest.

men who were willing to back their man
against the field. If the fifth man wins
the unsportsmanlike man wins \$100, but
if one of the four is nominated he will
lose \$25 and win \$75.

It does not often happen that chances
like that come floating by, but it is a
good indication of the present unsettled
state of affairs in local politics.

Longino Speaks Tonight.
Mayor Pro Tem Longino will tonight
address the voters of Atlanta in the
hall of the Confederate Veterans, Emery-
Steiner building. Dr. Longino will
deal with his record as councilman and
alderman and will tell the people what
he hopes to accomplish in the event of
his election.

Dr. Longino is an earnest and there-
fore a forceful speaker. He will doubt-
less have present tonight a large crowd
to hear him. Other prominent men will
be present and they will be called upon
for brief speeches.

Goodwin Speaks Tonight.
Colonel John B. Goodwin will tonight
address the voters of the fourth ward
in the hall at 522 Decatur street, at the
corner of Daniel street. He will have
something to say of his critics and of
his record.

Colonel Goodwin was not in good voice
either Friday or Saturday nights. When
he was seen in his office yesterday after-
noon his voice was clear and ringing.
He will be able to use it with force to-
night and as he always talks interest-
ingly, he is expected to be enjoy-
able as well as profitable.

Subcommittee Will Meet.
For the purpose of arranging the final
details for the primary of next Wednes-
day the subcommittee, of which M. M.
Welch is chairman, will meet tomorrow
night at 7 o'clock in the council cham-
ber at city hall. The meeting will last
until 8 o'clock, when the primary man-
agers will be admitted to the room, they
having been directed to report at that
hour.

Managers will be instructed by the
members of the subcommittee regarding
the methods that must be used in order
to secure full vote and a fair count
during the primary of the following day.
Also on Tuesday night managers will be
given the ballot boxes, the instructions to
voters and other blanks and papers that
are usually found at the polls on primary
and election days.

Stockdell Speaks Tomorrow.
Harry C. Stockdell will hold the last
public meeting of his campaign in the
Grand opera house tomorrow night,
which is the night before the primary.

Mr. Stockdell is not yet ready to an-
nounce his speakers, but it is understood
that he will have some of the best orators
of the city present to address the
audience. He will do this in addition to
making a brief address himself.

Judge Hillyer Makes Correction.
The constitution yesterday morning
Judge George Hillyer was quoted as re-
ferring at the Grand Saturday night to
St. Philip Sidney in connection with St.
Paul cathedral. The name should have
been that of St. Christopher Wren.

Of this Judge Hillyer writes as follows:
Editor Constitution: At the opera house
last Saturday night I had occasion to re-
fer to St. Christopher Wren, and not St. Philip Sidney to whom
I made allusion in connection with St.
Paul cathedral. Hearing was difficult,
as there was applause at the time, and
mistake was natural.

I was speaking of character, and com-
parable to some splendid buildings, and
durable and beautiful, and pointed out
that Colonel Goodwin had that kind of
character, of the highest order, which
makes him invulnerable to attack, and
said that "I had as soon think of defend-
ing St. Christopher Wren for the architec-
ture of St. Paul cathedral, as to waste
any time defending the fine char-
acter Colonel Goodwin has built up in
this city."

True, St. Philip Sidney, author, soldier
and statesman, was buried in old St.
Paul, but after that was burned in the
"great fire of London." It was St. Chris-
topher Wren whose genius as an architect
produced the new and far more celebra-
ted St. Paul cathedral.

My own regard for scholarship makes
me ask the favor of this correction.
Respectfully,
GEORGE HILLYER.

Woodward Rally Tomorrow.
The final rally of the supporters of Al-
derman James G. Woodward will take
place Tuesday night in the Turner Vervein
hall, on Forsyth street viaduct. Alder-
man Woodward promises to have one of
the liveliest meetings of the campaign.

He will have several speakers with
him for this last general rally and they
will have something interesting to say
to the voters.

JOHNSON DIES FROM INJURY.
Was Struck by Engine While Walk-
ing on the Railroad
Tracks.

A. M. Johnson, who was run over by
a railroad train between Forsyth and
Broad streets Saturday night, died from
his injuries yesterday morning.

Johnson, who came to Atlanta from
Buford, where his family resides, was
walking along the railroad tracks Satur-
day night, when he was between the
Forsyth and Broad street bridges, a
switch engine struck him and knocked
him down.

He was taken to the Grady hospital,
where his injuries were examined. It
was not thought at first he was fatally
injured. His left arm was broken and
his body was bruised. His death was
due to internal injuries in the chest.

men who were willing to back their man
against the field. If the fifth man wins
the unsportsmanlike man wins \$100, but
if one of the four is nominated he will
lose \$25 and win \$75.

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like that come floating by, but it is a
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THE PASSING THROU

"It's rather strange," remarked George
Throwsen, of Selma, Ala., at the Kim-
ball yesterday afternoon, "that I should
have gone through that wreck a week
ago near New Market, Tenn., without a
scratch and then within the subsequent
week be bunged up this way on a country
road."

As he spoke Mr. Throwsen pointed to
a bandaged hand and the sling which
he carried it.

"I came through that collision without
a mark," he went on, "but how it was
that way I can't for the life of me tell.
I was in the sleeper next to the last pas-
senger coach and was hurrying home as
fast as I could go when the collision
came. I was knocked from my seat, but
apart from the temporary stun there
were no ill effects. But every one by
this time knows all about that collision.
I didn't get home and passed the day,
last Sunday, in Knoxville. The next
week I took up my sample cases again
and began pushing along. Friday last
I rented a trap at Chattanooga and went
into the country seeking some of my
patrons. I had done a successful week
and when I turned the horse's head to-
ward Chattanooga I was in the best of
spirits—I was happy over a Sunday at
home. When we were within three or
four miles of Chattanooga the horses,
apparently forgetting that they had had
a long, hard drive, took flight at some-
thing and started on a run. The driver,
I am inclined to think, was asleep. Any-
how, the horses got the best of him and
before I could appreciate the situation
the buggy began turning over and over
down an embankment along the side of
the road. Well, that was the last I
have seen of those horses, for when I
came around all right, the only thing in
my way was one of my sample cases. I at-
tempted to pick it up, but I couldn't. My
arm was useless. I climbed back to the
road, all the time calling for the driver,
but there was no answer. I waited
awhile. It began to grow dark and my
arm commenced paining me. Without
attempting to find any of my belongings
I began walking toward Chattanooga.
Within a short distance I came upon a
section of the buggy. Later I found
other parts of the vehicle. I was grow-
ing weak and had begun to realize that
I had been hurt. I sat against the side
of the road for a rest, and just then a
wagon came along, moving toward Chat-
tanooga. I hailed the driver and he gave
me a lift—that's what it was once called.
Reaching the hotel I sent for a sur-
geon. He found that the arm had been
broken in two places above the elbow.
The fractures were reduced and then I
had the hotel clerk communicate with
the lively stable. Yes, the horses had
come in panting, dirty and dusty, and
generally out of shape. With them they
had brought two wheels, the tongue and
a section of the box. No, the driver
had not turned up, but men had gone
in search of him. This morning I got
a quick delivery letter saying that the
driver had been found along the road
and that he was all right—barring a
broken leg, a dislocated shoulder and a
badly sprained wrist. The liverman
felt reasonably certain that the driver
would come around in good shape, and
was able to pick up the lines again
in case his collision with the earth did
not end his career."

Hon. J. Lindsay Johnson, of Rome, was
among the arrivals at the Kimball yester-
day and during the afternoon was giv-
ing the glad hand to his many friends
in the city, some residents, others vis-
itors for the day to Atlanta.

Hon. Charles Adamson, congressman
from the fourth district, was in the city
yesterday.

"That municipal campaign down in
Macon is growing about as warm as the
one you now have on up here," remarked
G. U. Lumpkin, of that city, at the Pied-
mont last night. "It is members of the
board of aldermen and is some of the city
officials only who are to be elected. The
election for mayor does not come off
until next year. There are four wards
in the city and each has a representa-
tion of three councilmen, but only one
is elected each year. There are a num-
ber of candidates in the race, each ward
having two or more aspirants, and the
contest is growing warm. But the most
vital feature of the campaign is the bond
issue. The city has a small floating debt
and upon that a good rate of interest
is being paid. If that debt were put
in the shape of bonds the interest rate
could be materially decreased. And not-
withstanding that fact, there is a strong
opposition to the bond issue. The ad-
ministration and the better element of
the people, by that I mean the leading
business men, as a rule, favor the bonds,
but they are not a unit. It will require
some work to carry the bonds, but that
the bonds will be voted there isn't the
slightest doubt in my mind."

Dr. L. O. Thrower, one of the lead-
ing physicians of Salem, Va., is regis-
tered at the Piedmont. The doctor came
to Atlanta to visit a sister, Mrs. E. D.
Ledman, whom he has not seen for
something over fifteen years. The meet-
ing was a pleasant one, and Dr. Thrower
will remain in the city for several days.
Here he has two or three old school
mates he has not seen since he was

given his diploma at the University of
Virginia some ten or twelve years ago.

At the International Pure Food Con-
gress held in St. Louis during the past
week, A. W. Farlinger, of Atlanta, de-
livered an address on "National Pure
Food Legislation from the Standpoint
of the Retail Distributor of Food Products."
Mr. Farlinger pledged the support of the
National Retail Grocers' Association, of
which organization he is president, to all
efforts for the furtherance of pure
food laws. This statement was received
by the congress with applause, as it as-
sured the cooperation of \$6,000 retail
distributors in thirty-five states. Mr.
Farlinger's remarks in this connection
made a fine impression upon the sev-
eral hundred delegates assembled, among
whom were Secretary of Agriculture Wil-
son, members of the United States Pure
Food commission, the pure food commis-
sioners of various states and representa-
tives from many foreign countries.

Mr. Farlinger has for several years
been vice president of the National Retail
Grocers' Association, and at the last
meeting of this body, held during the
summer at San Francisco, he was elected
president. He has been prominently
connected with movements for the pas-
sage of pure food laws in this and other
states, and is recognized as one of the
most influential business men in the
country.

"It's a Monte Carlo sure, and no mis-
take," remarked T. O. Fletcher, one of
the best known traveling men of the
south, at the Kimball last night, when
he talked to Clerk Calloway. "Hot Springs
can come near that great gambling resort
across the ocean of which we read so
much, and if you bar the crowds and
insignia of royalty which are occasion-
ally risked, I don't know but what we
can beat them. One night last week, I
think it was Wednesday, I saw one of
the biggest games of draw, that great
American game, I have ever looked
upon—and I have seen quite a number
of them. Around the table were five
men, and each of them was well equip-
ped with the long gun. The game had
been going on for three or four hours
when I dropped in. There were other
games in the rooms, but somehow that
table with its quints proved a fascina-
tion to me. Money was changing hands
right along, and as I have been told
since, it had been about an even break
up to the time I drew near the table.
The dealer was just asking how many,
and the man next called for one more
game in the rooms, but the third wanted
three, while the fourth said two would
do. The dealer slipped 'em off the deck
and when it came to him it was four he
took. The man out gathered the deck
and the dealer said, 'That's for one more
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REL MOVEMENT BENEFITS MACON

Clearing House Shows Healthy
Increase in Central City.

Push of Cotton to Market Causes
Lively Stimulus to Affect All
Branches of Trade and
Industry in That
Vicinity.

By Will T. Branan.
Constitution Bureau, 467 Second Street,
Macon, Ga., October 2.—(Special).—Al-
though Macon has two banks less now
than she had last year, the report of
the clearing house for the month just
passed is certainly encouraging. It is
thought the early movement of cotton
this year nearly a month ahead of time,
has helped to increase the clearings.
The figures as given out by the clear-
ing house officials are \$2,689,907 for the
month of September, and while this is
not as large as it was last year, when
everything is taken into consideration,
it is thought to be a good report.

Moving Day in Macon.
Macon, Ga., October 2.—(Special).—
Yesterday was moving day in Macon.
The day of all days in the year when
it is permissible for the birds to flit
from nest to nest. Consequently the
streets were crowded with drays and
household goods of every description
were changing homes. It seems the
rental year is from October to Octo-
ber, and yesterday new tenants were
taking the places of old ones all over
the city.

Registration Begins.
Macon, Ga., October 2.—(Special).—The
registration books of Macon will now be
open every Monday, Wednesday and Sat-
urday. As the white primary is set for
November 16, all citizens who expect to
vote in the election must register on or
before November 1. The following regis-
trars have been appointed by the mayor
and confirmed by council: George Duer,
L. W. Hollingsworth and John Hartz.

Burglars Still Active.
Macon, Ga., October 2.—(Special).—
Burglars are still as bold as ever in
Macon. A novel method of breaking into
a house was used by a dishonest knight
of the soft shoe Saturday night. To
crack a pane of glass without dis-
turbance the quiet repose of the inmates
of the house he placed some putty in a
circle on the glass and, with a
quick blow, broke out a clean-cut hole
in the pane without the slightest noise.
He then slipped his hand through the
hole, unfastened the latch with a
key, and was able to burglarize the house.
Detectives say putty is often employed in
this way.

Dawson Is Debater.
Macon, Ga., October 2.—(Special).—To
fill the vacancy of W. R. Sumner, who
died during the past summer, J. W. Daw-
son, a member of the sophomore class
at Mercer, has been elected by the Clac-
eronian Society as fall term debater to
represent his society.

Want to Know Price.
Macon, Ga., October 2.—(Special).—The
city of Macon would like to know just
what the waterworks plant now in opera-
tion here, controlled by a board of direc-
tors in Philadelphia, can be bought for.
At least President Powell, of the Macon
Gaslight and Water company, was yester-
day morning sent a certified copy of a
resolution passed by council authorizing
Mayor Smith to open negotiations for the
purchase of the plant. The municipal
ownership plan has been tried extensively
by other cities in Macon would like to
try her hand at it.

CATARRH CURED

Safely and Speedily Through Mun-
yon's Catarrh Specifics.

THE FALL
Is the Time When This Disease
Gets a Footing—Why Not
BE PREPARED?

I have been so successful in the cure
of catarrh all over the United States
—all over the world, for that matter—
that I almost feel that I can safely
claim infallibility.
The symptoms of catarrh are plain.
You can not mistake the discharges
from the nose and throat, the bad
breath, the stuffy feeling in the nose,
the pressure and pains in the head,
dizziness, sneezing, nose-bleed, inflamed
watery eyes, liability to colds, the
dull feeling in the head; nausea, deaf-
ness, and the hawking and spitting of
mucus that drops from the nose into
the throat.
I want every person who suffers from
catarrh to get a bottle of my Catarrh
Cure and take it according to directions
and see how quickly it will stop all
catarrhal discharges from the nose;
the dropping of mucus from the stomach;
the pains in the head, dizziness, inflamed
eyes, nausea, deafness, hawking and
spitting and other disagreeable features
of catarrh.
People who suffer with catarrh of the
nose, head and throat, should by all
means get a package of my Catarrh
Tablets and use them as a wash. This
wash will cleanse, soothe and heal all
sore spots, harden the membranes and
prevent taking fresh colds.
I do not believe there is a case of
catarrh, whether it is in the head, throat,
lungs or stomach that my Catarrh Cure
and Catarrh Tablets will not cure—
and MUNYON.

Munyon's Paw-Paw Tonic is the great-
est help to the run-down, the nervous
and the depressed. It drives the blues
away, gives all the exhilaration required,
fortifies you against disease and will
make you feel like a new person. It will
positively cure Dyspepsia, Nervousness
and Sleeplessness.
Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom
fails to relieve in one to three hours,
and cures in a few days.
Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneu-
monia and breaks up a cold in a few
hours.
Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs,
night sweats, allergies, soreness, and speed-
ily heals the lungs.
Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures
pains in the back, loins or groin and
all forms of kidney disease.
Munyon's Headache Cure stops head-
ache in three minutes.
Munyon's Fever Cure breaks up a fever
in an hour at most. Laxative Pills will
keep the liver in order and positively
cure constipation, biliousness, jaundice,
and all diseases arising from a torpid
liver.
Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap and other
Witch Hazel Toilet Preparations will
give any skin like velvet and a
clear complexion.

MERCER GOATS ARE RAMPANT

"Rushing Season" With Fra-
ternities Now in Full
Blast.

Macon, Ga., October 2.—(Special).—Mer-
cer's six fraternity goats are now ramp-
ant in the halls of the college. The
fraternity material has been considered
unusually good this season, and as a
result the "rushing season" has been
lively and enthusiastic. The following
men have been added to the fraternity
forces:
Phi Delta Theta—Gabriel Solomon, Ma-
con; Robert J. Monahan, J. Q.
West, Thompson; Homer Parker, States-
boro; Sidney McCathren, Waynesboro;
Robert Cotes, Waynesboro, and Copers,
of Augusta.

Sigma Nu—Orlen Gower, Sandersville;
Ruth Westberry, Sylvester; Howard
Crawford, Macon; Frank Melton, Herod;
Norwood Balcon, Georgetown; Wesley
Holmes, Macon, and James H. Price,
Tifton.

Kappa Sigma—Robert Lea, Danville,
Va.; J. E. Mundy, Hopkibah, and Charles
E. Doremus, Augusta.

Alpha Tau Omega—Tobe Wall, Dawson;
Kappa Alpha—J. W. Smith, Cedartown;
Patrick Howard, Kirkwood; Richard Wil-
son, Macon, and John Wilson, Macon.
Sigma Chi—Epstein Middleton, Val-
dosta; Lee Roy Dougherty, Commerce;
Hollis Fort, Americus; John Morris, At-
lanta, and Herbert Codington, Tifton.

Differences Discussed.
While the search for a written con-
tract of some kind which will bind Mer-
cer university in the matter of the twelve
scholarships continues, the difference be-
tween the mayor and council of Macon
and the authorities of the college is wide-
ly discussed throughout the city.

Will Make Jugs.
Macon, Ga., October 2.—(Special).—
There are stunts and stunts, but that of
"Lige" Harper is perhaps the most prac-
tical. He is going to make jugs for the
delectation of those who attend the state
fair. He already has a plant in Craw-
ford county, and employs the same meth-
od in the manufacture of jugs that was
in use half a century ago, and with the
permission of the fair association, will
erect a primitive affair on the mall to
show how jugs should be made.

Voting Precincts Announced.
Macon, Ga., October 2.—(Special).—
Ordinary Wiley has announced the fol-
lowing voting precincts for the county
and state elections, to be held all over
the county, Wednesday, October 5: No.
405 cotton avenue, Findlay's foundry,
East Macon, Vineville Branch, Godfrey,
Rutland, Hazard, Howard and War-
rior. The governor, state house officers,
judges and solicitors, members of the
legislature, and county officials will be
voted on at this election.

Civil Docket Arranged.
Macon, Ga., October 2.—(Special).—
At a meeting of the Macon Bar associa-
tion Saturday morning the civil docket
for the coming week was arranged. This
will practically clear up the civil docket
for the September term, but
after the docket comes the criminal docket.
Many prisoners are
now out on bond awaiting trial when the
criminal docket comes up.

Appeal the Decision.
Macon, Ga., October 2.—(Special).—An
appeal through their attorney, Hon. Ro-
land Elliot, was Saturday morning filed
with the clerk of the superior court by
the decision made in the justice court of
Judge M. E. Dorsett. The attorney for
the plaintiff claims that over a year ago
his company lost a certain sum of money
as the result of trouble about the de-
fects of a dispatch and a suit was brought
against the Western Union Telegraph
Company.

Boys' Band at Fair.
Macon, Ga., October 2.—(Special).—After
returning from their tour of Alabama the
boys' band of the Georgia Industrial
home will fill an engagement with the
fair association during the state fair,
which opens on the 19th of this month.
Though a general manager has not been
yet selected for the home, the boys' band,
under the direction of Bandmaster
Gooding, is doing good work for the home.

Race Grows Lively.
Macon, Ga., October 2.—(Special).—With
three announcements already made by
candidates for \$2 per week seats on the
aldermanic board and three prospective
candidates on the fence with no formal
announcement, the race for the state fair
begins to thicken in the race for the four va-
cant seats in Macon's council chamber
to be filled in the coming municipal elec-
tion.

LITTLE INTEREST IN ELECTION.

Local Taxation for Schools All That
Attracts Notice.

Covington, Ga., October 2.—(Special).—
Very little interest is being manifested
here in the state election. There are
no local contests and the nominees of
no primary will all go in without op-
position. For awhile it was thought
that some confusion would arise over
the printing of the tickets. The recent
primary nominated five candidates for
that number of places on the board of
county commissioners. After the pri-
mary a bill was enacted by the general
assembly reducing the number of com-
missioners from five to three. The democratic
executive com-
mittee decided that the names of the
five nominees would have to go on the
ticket to be voted Wednesday, and that
the three receiving the highest vote
would be elected.
The local taxation for schools is about
the only part of the long ticket that
seems to be receiving any attention and
that, as well as the other amendments
to the state constitution, will in all
probability be ratified by the voters of
Newton county.

The registered vote of the county for
this election is 2,557. Of the 1,200
negro voters in the county only about
350 have qualified by registering for
the state election.

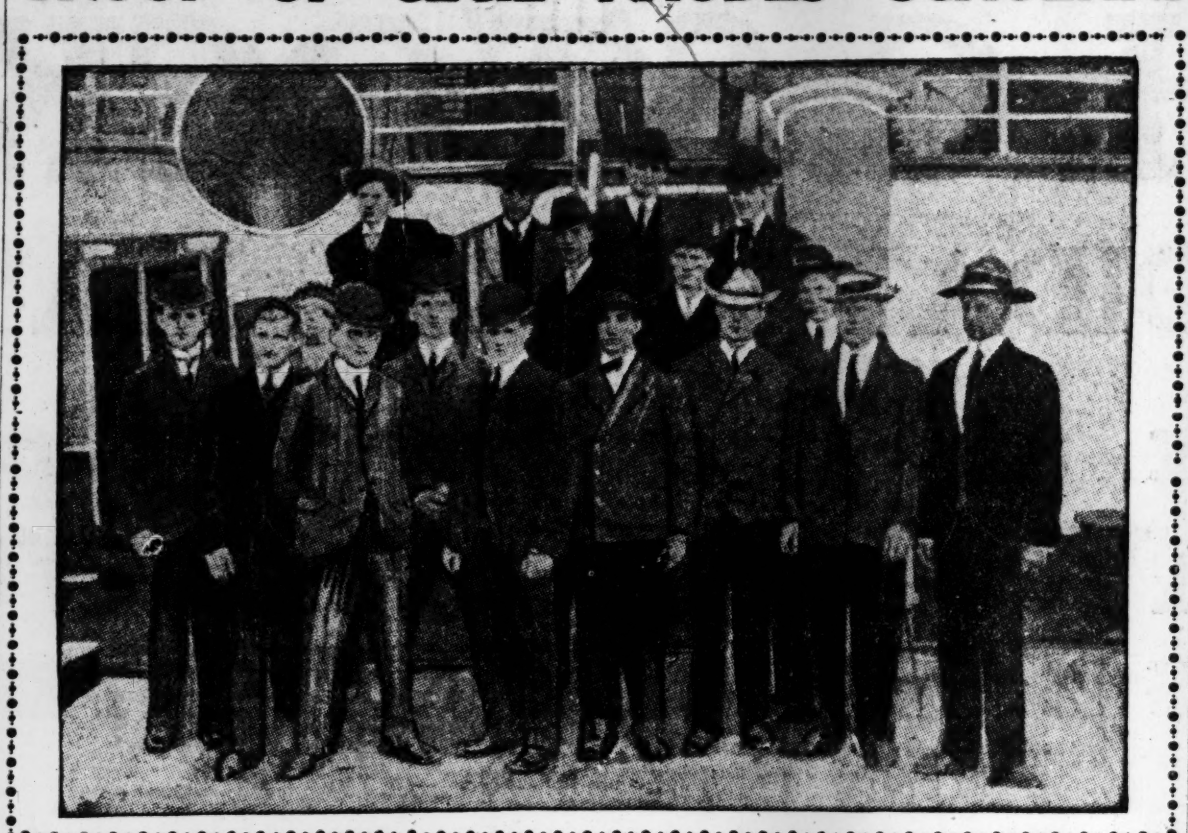
Stealing to Go to Bainbridge.
Macon, Ga., October 2.—(Special).—To
answer the charge of cheating and swin-
dler F. W. Stearns, who was arrested in
Macon a day or two ago, will be taken
to Bainbridge, Ga., at 4:10 o'clock to-
morrow morning.

First Shower in Weeks.
Covington, Ga., October 2.—(Special).—
Covington was visited by a light shower
of rain this afternoon, the first that has
fallen here in six weeks. While it last-
ed not more than four or five minutes, it
was sufficient to thoroughly settle the
dust.

Death Rate Low.

Columbus, Ga., October 2.—(Special).—
The death rate among the white popu-
lation of Columbus during the month just
closed was only 10.50 per thousand per
annum. The death rate among negroes
was 23.92, making the average rate 16.78.

GROUP OF CECIL RHODES SCHOLARS



Thirty-five Bright Young Americans Leave on the Ivernia To Take Up Their
Studies at Oxford University.

THE steamship Ivernia, which sailed
from East Boston for Liverpool at
11:25 o'clock Tuesday morning, took
along her 126 saloon passengers 35 of
the bright young Americans who have
won Cecil Rhodes scholarships at Ox-
ford University, and who are now on
their way thither to take up their studies.
The Boston Globe has a strikingly in-
tellectual looking group of young men that posed for
a Globe photograph on the after deck
of the big ship a few minutes before the
hour for sailing.
All the members of the delegation were
not in the group, for some of them ar-
rived at the eleventh hour, and others
were lost to sight among the labyrinth-
ine corridors of the Ivernia and could
not be corralled in time.

Membership of Party.
The following comprise the group:
J. H. Kirkpatrick, of Alabama; Neil Ca-

rothers, of Arkansas; Paul Nixon, of Con-
necticut (Wesleyan university); S. K.
Hornbeck, of Colorado; R. P. Brooks, of
Georgia (University of Georgia); Clarke
Tandy, of Kentucky; H. P. Gipson, of
Idaho; G. E. Hamilton, of Indiana (Earl-
ham college); R. L. Henry, of Illinois
(University of Chicago); B. B. Wallace,
of Minnesota; J. J. Tigert, of Tennessee
(Vanderbilt university); E. W. Murray, of
Kansas; A. K. Read, of Louisiana (Louis-
iana state university); David R. Porter,
of Maine (Bowdoin college); P. Kiecer, of
Maryland; Francis H. Forbes, of Mas-
sachusetts (Harvard university); R. E.
Blodgett, of Missouri; G. E. Barnes, of
Montana; R. H. Coon, of Nebraska; Julius
A. Brown, of New Hampshire; B. M.
Price, of New Jersey; J. H. Winston, of
North Carolina; H. Hinds, of North Da-
kota; G. V. Vincent, of Ohio; W. L. Ken-
dall, of Oklahoma; H. R. Densmore, of
Oregon; R. H. Bevan, of Rhode Island;

W. H. Verner, of South Carolina; T. R.
Asahy, of Texas; J. Sherburne, of Ver-
mont; W. A. Fleet, of Virginia; J. M.
Johnson, of Washington; C. F. Tucker-
Booth, of West Virginia; H. G. Merriam,
of Wyoming, and E. F. Scholz, of Wis-
consin.
Among the most interesting incidents
of the sailing were the meetings between
the different members of the party. They
have a special section of state rooms al-
located to them on the promenade deck,
and will probably sit together at the
same table, so that it will not take them
long to get acquainted.
Most of the young men are having their
first experience of foreign travel. They
spoke eagerly and hopefully of their stu-
dent life in Oxford, and every one of
them expects to get in considerable Eu-
ropean travel. Most of the young men
have already decided what particular col-
lege at Oxford they will attend.

MILLEDGEVILLE READY FOR BIG COUNTY FAIR

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., October 2.—
(Special).—Milledgeville is preparing
for one of the most attractive
fairs ever held in this state. But she
wishes it distinctly understood by all the
world that lies within the radius of her
special rates that this is not the
first fair ever held within her gates, and
while due attention will be paid to "little
peas and big potatoes," she is not invit-
ing everybody here just to see her tur-
pins, but also to see her set the pace for
other county fairs.

This occasion, which commences on the
sixth of October, will be ushered in by a
grand automobile street parade. Hand-
some prizes will be offered to the best
decorated automobile in the parade,
prize to the handsomest lady in the con-
test. In addition to this there will be
automobile races on the fair grounds.

Pretty Girls in Parade.
Milledgeville, like every other Georgia
town, has long been noted for her many
beautiful women. The sentiment of the
entire male population of this city was
recently forcibly expressed by the Hon.
E. Park Gibson, judge of two courts and
city oracle, when he declared that, "if
there is any town with more pretty wom-
en in it than this one, I don't want to
have to live in it."

The managers of the fair association,
with the fixed purpose of giving special
honor to whom special honors are due,
and realizing that the beauty of this
community was divided into several great
classes, has offered a splendid prize to
the best decorated automobile in the pa-
rade, occupants also to be considered.
One auto is to be decorated by and filled
with Georgia Normal and Industrial
school girls; another by the young ladies
of the Georgia Military college. The mar-
ried ladies will be represented in a cor-
tege, and the young ladies of the city in an-
other; the young ladies of the county in an-
other, and the widows of this community
in another. The Elks will take charge
of one machine and several others will
come in as surprises.

A Great Colt Show.
Fine premiums have been offered on
colts, but with a view of still further in-
creasing their exhibition the directors of
the fair association will admit free on
the first day of the fair any and all parties
riding a mare followed by a colt.
This is one time shanks' mare will not
give the cheapest ride.

Good premiums have been put on all
the colts, and the directors of the fair
association are anxious to see the best
colts of the county on exhibition. Every-
body is invited, everybody is ex-
pected. On October 6, 7 and 8 the last
day of this city will hang on the out-
side.
Those who do not care anything about
the fair will have a good chance to pay
a brief visit to the asylum or a volun-
tary one at the state prison farm.

SUNDAY FAILED TO STOP WORK

Savannah Cotton Men Stow-
ed Away 15,000 Bales Yesterday.

Augusta Minister Severely
Attacks Gambling From
His Pulpit.

Augusta, Ga., October 2.—(Special).—
Rev. Osa P. Gilbert, pastor of the Sec-
ond Baptist church, tonight in a sermon
attacked gambling in Augusta.

The principal subject of his discourse,
however, was the alleged attitude of the
police department toward the gamblers.
He charged that a man could stand on
the back porch of the station house and
throw stones on three gambling houses.
Mr. Gilbert further charged that no one
in Augusta was simple enough to be-
lieve that the police did not know of the
existence of these places. The reason
why these places are running in full
blast is because the chief of police would
not issue an order to stop them.
He offered to point out these alleged
gambling places to the police if they were
the only people in Augusta who did not
know of the locations.

Mr. Gilbert further stated that it had
been reported to him that John J. Cohen,
chairman of the police commission, was
credited with the remark that no Sun-
day school men or goody-goodyes were
wanted on the police force. The preacher
called the names of several men and
accused them of operating gambling
rooms in the heart of the city.

SHOT AT MAN 18 MONTHS AGO.

M. D. Hilton, Arrested for an Old
Offense, Says He Shot in
Self Defense.

CLAIMS POLICE KNOW PLACES

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rooms in the heart of the city.

SHOT AT MAN 18 MONTHS AGO.

M. D. Hilton, Arrested for an Old
Offense, Says He Shot in
Self Defense.

M. D. Hilton was arrested Saturday
night for shooting at a man named
Kreisel more than eighteen months ago.
Hilton, who has been away from the
city since the shooting, admits he is the
man wanted, but claims he did the shoot-
ing in self-defense.

Patrolman Doyal arrested Hilton, the
man being known to the officer. Hilton
returned to Atlanta several weeks ago.
The man he shot was not so far from
him.

Hilton says he shot at Kreisel on Mag-
nolia street nearly two years ago and
that Kreisel had a pistol and was trying
to shoot him.

GOSPEL UNION HOLDS MEETINGS

Services of Great Interest
Were Held in Many
Churches.

The Business Men's Gospel Union re-
vival campaign began its work under
most encouraging conditions yesterday.
Thousands flocked to the many services
and many notable conversions have al-
ready been recorded.

The first meeting directly under the
auspices of the gospel union campaign
was that held at the Wesley Memorial
church, on Auburn avenue and Ivy street,
last night. The service was in charge
of Rev. Arthur J. Smith, D. D., the
singing being under the direction of Mr.
Mansfield and Mr. Boatman.

At the close of the service seventy-five
men requested special prayer and twen-
ty-six were baptized. It is a remarkable
record for any meeting in Atlanta.
At the First Methodist church at 8
o'clock at night the Rev. R. A. Walton,
D. D., was greeted by a crowd that
filled the new and magnificent First
Methodist building to its capacity.
He preached a most powerful sermon
along the line of the gospel campaign
now begun, and urged all present to lend
their prayers and efforts toward a suc-
cessful revival throughout the whole city.

He also announced that services would
be held in the First Methodist church
every night this week at the same hour.
Singing will play an important part in
the worship.

At the Central Presbyterian church at
7:30 p. m. Rev. Daniel Ivy preached
a most instructive and inspiring sermon
on the text, "Jesus Only." He stated
that the text was one vitally connected
with the revival campaign just begun.
He emphasized most strongly the fact
that it was not prayers, or work, or the
power of the church, or the singing, or
the preaching which brought about a
successful revival or the salvation of
souls. "Jesus only," said the preacher,
"is the hope of our salvation. It is
through Jesus and Jesus only, that we
can get a message to our heavenly fa-
ther from whom we must get the Holy
Spirit and Power, and through whom
comes all revival and reviving efforts."

The Business Men's Gospel Union is ex-
ceedingly anxious that the public should
know just what purposes the money
being raised by public subscription is to
be used, and announcements to this ef-
fect have been made at several points.
This money will be used for running and
current expenses of the meetings only,
such as entertainment of the visiting
workers, hotels, dinners, printing of ne-
cessary printed matter and numerous in-
cidental expenses connected with so large
an undertaking as this for the benefit of
the whole city. Public subscriptions
amounting to only about \$3,000 have so
far been raised, and this is just about
half what will be needed. As already
announced, the balance of the sum
will be paid by a free will offering to be
made some time during the progress of
the meeting, and whatever this sum shall
be will be satisfactory to them.

This statement serves to show, as Dr. Chap-
man says, "that all our workers want no
guaranteed sum, but only whatever the
people feel inclined to give us after our
work has progressed sufficiently for them
to note results and gain the blessings
which come from these universal revival
campaigns."

The singing at all the churches last
night was most beautiful and inspiring.
Dr. Chapman has sent for a big ship-
ment of the evangelist and workers
which will be used entirely during the campaign.
The singers accompanying each evan-
gelist are said to be the best Atlanta has
ever heard during revival services.

WHY?

WE ARE ALWAYS BUSY!!!

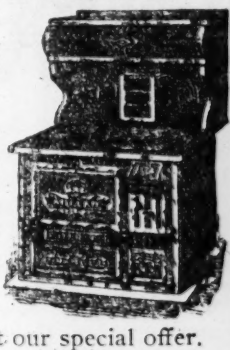
Fine Goods
Large Stocks
Low Prices

This store makes it a study to
please—not only in carrying all
the goods the people want in
every line of Hardware, House-
furnishings and Sporting Goods,
but in the prices which are won-
derfully low considering quality.
Our Fall stocks are now com-
plete.

ANCIENT OR MODERN—WHICH?

When in pursuit of a Range, Heater or
Cook Stove, why not get the latest, most
modern and up-to-date article, especially
as it does not cost you any more?

We have the celebrated Ranges, Heat-
ers and Cook Stoves that will save you
labor, fuel and nerve-racking. We are
sole agents for The Majestic, the Acorn
and the Monitor Steel Ranges. Investi-
gate for yourself. It will cost you nothing
and you are absolutely to profit by
this investigation. When you are down
town shopping come in and find out about our special offer.



MONITOR STEEL RANGE

Ask your neighbor about her repair bill. If she is using a
Monitor Steel Range she will tell you she has none. They
wear. No housekeeper using a Monitor Steel Range will be
willing to change. There are nearly 7,000 satisfied users in
Atlanta—a record which cannot be equalled.

If you want modern articles you cannot afford to miss see-
ing our lines.

Out-of-Town Trade Write for Catalogues.
ANDERSON HARDWARE CO.,
33-35 Peachtree St., Cor. Edgewood Ave.

No Change in the Price

Blue Gem Jellico,
Battle Creek Block,
Best Free Burning Anthracite,
Can be bought during September, at Summer prices.
These first-class Coals, we guarantee to give satisfac-
tion. Giving you greatest heat and best results with
the lowest cost.

Telephone us at No. 394.
R. O. CAMPBELL COAL CO., 62
Peachtree St.

CONSPIRATORS BEING PROSECUTED

Continued From First Page.

In the district of Columbia, of Frederick
A. Hyde, John A. Benson and Henry P.
Dimond, of San Francisco, California,
and Joost H. Schneider, of Tucson, Ariz-
ona, under Section 5440 of the revised
statutes, for conspiracy to defraud the
United States of large quantities of its
public lands, and the indictment, in De-
cember, 1902, in the District of Colum-
bia, of John A. Benson for bribery of
public officials in connection with such
conspiracy. The leading spirits in this
conspiracy are Hyde and Benson, and
their scheme of defrauding the govern-
ment of public lands, and the indictment,
in December, 1902, in the District of Colum-
bia, of John A. Benson for bribery of
public officials in connection with such
conspiracy.

Purpose of Conspirators.
"It involved an attempt to secure ti-
ties to hundreds of thousands of acres
of the public lands of the United States,
in the various public land states and
in the territories of Arizona and New
Mexico, under the provisions of the act
of congress approved June 4, 1897, in
exchange for state school lands lying
within the limits of the United States
forest reserves established in the states
of California and Oregon.

"The titles to school lands were ac-
quired by and on behalf of Hyde and
Benson, in violation of the laws of said
states, relating to the disposal of school
lands, and in a grossly illegal and frau-
dulent manner, by means of false and
forged applications, affidavits and other
documents, thereby rendering such ti-
ties false, fraudulent and worthless and
making and securing to be made false
and forged relinquishments to the
United States of such false, fraudulent
and worthless titles, and by selecting
other lands belonging to the United
States outside of the forest reserves in ex-
change for the titles thus fraudulently
obtained, and relinquished to the United
States.

"While hundreds of thousands of acres
of public lands were involved in the
scheme, only a small portion thereof—
less than 40,000 acres—had been patent-
ed at the time of the discovery of the
fraud by the secretary of the interior.
By the secretary's direction the
section and entries issued upon the sec-
tion and entries were suspended, which sus-
pension still remains in force. The
government is therefore in no danger
of further loss of its public lands
through the sale scheme. The frau-
dulent business of the conspirators has
been completely broken up, and their
 nefarious practices are now at an end.
The defendants in these indictments
were immediately arrested, one, John
A. Benson, in the state of New York;
two, Frederick A. Hyde and Henry P.
Dimond, in the state of California, and
the fourth, Joost H. Schneider, in the
District of Columbia. The last named
is now held under heavy bail for his
appearance for trial. Proceedings un-
der section 1014 of the revised statutes
were at once instituted in the states
of California and New York to secure
the removal of the defendants arrested
in the states to the District of Colum-
bia for trial.

Proceedings Diligently Pushed.
These proceedings have been dili-
gently prosecuted, and in California
have resulted in decisions by both the
United States district and circuit courts
of the northern district of California,
sustaining the conspiracy indictment and

ordering the defendants, Hyde and
Benson, removed to the District of
Columbia for trial.
They have appealed to the supreme
court of the United States and it is the
purpose of the government to secure in
that court an advancement of the case
on the docket, and a hearing of the
appeals at the earliest possible date. The
defendants are under heavy bail to an-
swer the decision of the supreme court
of the United States when finally ren-
dered. Upon the appeal of the bribery,
John A. Benson has also been held for
removal to the District of Columbia for
trial, and he has appealed to the su-
preme court. Upon the conspiracy in-
dictment, removal proceedings are still
pending against said Benson in New
York.

The statement then refers to indict-
ments found in the state of Oregon
against Horace G. McKinley, Stephen A.
D. Puter, Marie L. Ware, Emma L.
Watson, Glen Hutton, still being car-
ried, Harry C. Barr, Daniel W. Tarr-
pley, Charles Cunningham, Asa E. Bar-
burn, Dallas O'Hara, Glen Saling, Shelly
Jones, Mark Shackelford

COUNCIL TO ACT IN L. & N. MATTER

Terminals and Washington Viaduct May Be Disposed Of

Committee Will Meet for the Purpose of Deciding This Afternoon—Elections Occur Tomorrow and Salaries Will Be Fixed.

During the session of council this afternoon an ordinance giving the Louisville and Nashville and other railroads permission to shift Waverly place and construct terminals near the corner of Central avenue and Waverly place will probably be adopted.

It is known that members of the committee are tired of negotiating and desire to this afternoon ask council to adopt a position for the city, with the understanding that it will be the final one, and that upon it the Louisville and Nashville and other railroads must either act or decide not to act.

The special committee, of which Councilman Amorous is chairman, will meet this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock for the purpose of finally adopting the ordinance and recommending it to the general council for adoption. This measure will be exactly like the one that was recently adopted by the committee with the exception of the conditions surrounding Waverly place and the Washington street viaduct. The condition formerly adopted will be stricken and in its place will be one which will provide about as follows:

What the City Wants.

The Louisville and Nashville and other railroads are given permission to shift Waverly place from its present location to a point about thirty feet south, paying the entire cost. In consideration of this the city is to receive a right of way over the tracks and yards of the railroads for the proposed Washington street viaduct. When the city desires constructing the Washington street viaduct, the railroads are to give the city \$50,000 toward the erection of that structure. As the floor of the bridge will be some distance above the new Waverly place that street will be ruined as a thoroughfare, and will be abandoned to the railroads if the roads desire it.

These things were practically decided upon during the meeting of several days ago, but it will not be until the session of this afternoon that final action will be taken for the reason that the new ordinance has not yet been drawn by City Attorney M. H. Smith.

It is believed that a letter from President M. H. Smith, of the Louisville and Nashville, will be received by Mayor Howell this morning and that letter is expected to have some bearing upon the situation.

Elections Occur Today.

During the session of this afternoon the general council will hold the regular fall elections. The three city officials who are to be re-elected are City Clerk W. J. Campbell, City Controller J. H. Goldsmith and City Marshal Robert E. Riley. Incidentally this is the first time that City Clerk Campbell has been without opposition, although he has in the past easily defeated his opponents. This is also the first time for many years that the city controller and the city marshal will be elected by council. The change was provided for during the June meeting of the general assembly.

Salary Committee Meets.

Council's committee on salaries, of which Alderman Harwell is chairman, will meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the committee room at city hall for the purpose of deciding the salaries that are to be paid city officials this year. The salaries of several city officials were increased by act of the legislature during the June session and the committee will be forced to conform to the provisions of this act.

There are also several other city officials who desire increases in pay. The ordinance recommended by the committee for adoption this afternoon will not become effective until the first Monday of next January.

GBSON UNTES WITH BAPTISTS

Well Known Methodist Minister Changes Churches at Rockmart

Rockmart, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—Dr. J. T. Gibson, editor of The Cedar-town (Ga.) Courier, joined the Baptist church at this place this morning.

Mr. Gibson was for twenty years a member of the north Georgia conference, and at different times presiding elder of various districts.

Rockmart is the home of his boyhood days, and he has a number of staunch friends here.

"Brite and Fair."

(Today was brite and fair—From The Real Diary of a Real Boy.)
"Brite and fair"—it tells the tale
Of the days of long ago,
Bringing boyish song and hall
In an echo faint and low;
Written in the careless scrawl
Summing thus the days that were—
Summer, winter, spring or fall,
Every day was "brite and fair."

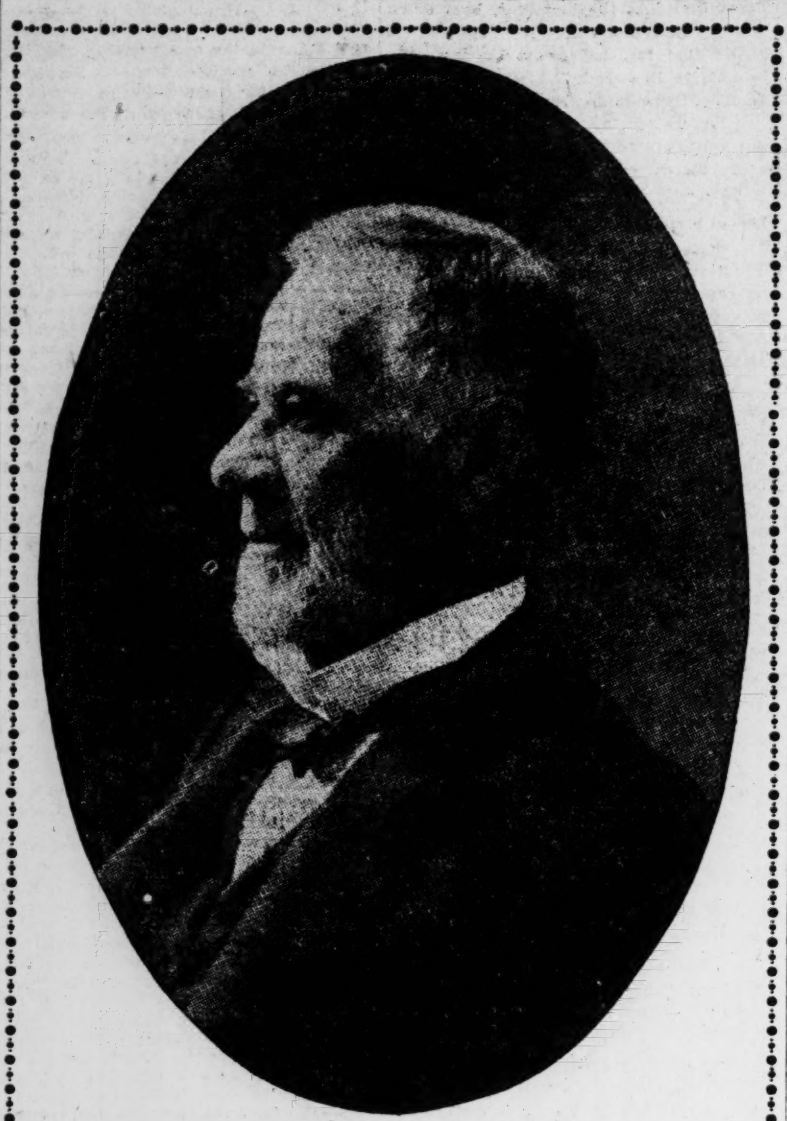
Who remembers any rain
That came when he was a boy?
Who remembers any pain
Or forgets a shred of joy?
In the picture of your youth
On which you so often gaze,
Is there any cloud in truth?
"Brite and fair" were all the days.

No, the days that once were yours,
Were the brightest days that dawned,
And the light of them endures
In your recollections fond;
How they rise, and how they call,
Wherever you may be
Till you hold them in your hand
As the gold of memory.

Looking back and looking far,
Through the laughter and the play,
Was there anything to mar
Any single boyhood day?
Twice the sunshine brought the shade—
Never any cloud of care—
And the heart within you made
Every day both "brite and fair."

—Chicago Tribune.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE MADE PUBLIC BY DAVIS



HENRY G. DAVIS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Continued From First Page.

drifting toward absolutism and centralizing power. The effect of the imperialistic tendency of the republican party upon our foreign affairs is in opposition to the teachings of the founders of the republic, and so impressed was Washington with the importance of keeping aloof from the affairs of other nations, that in his farewell address, covered by his countrymen especially against foreign entangling alliances. Imperialism is hurtful and abhorrent in a free government and subversive of free institutions. The policy of imperialism—if it can be said to have a policy—is always dangerous to liberty. Its powers are first exercised in far off territory and on conquered people, but once adopted for acquired and distant possessions, it becomes, sooner or later, the rule of the home government. Liberty and free government have always been secured at the cost of great sacrifices, but history teaches us that both can be easily lost without the knowledge of the people.

Tariff.

Our federal constitution has appropriated to the exclusive use of the general government the power of indirect taxation, covered by the popular designation of "tariff duties." In excluding the states from this domain of taxation there is an implied and wise partition of the taxing power between the states and the federal government. Except in the exigencies of war the taxing power has been exercised by congress largely in the direction of the imposition of duties upon imports. No one expects to change this arrangement, which has proven so convenient to the general government and so conducive to the interests of the states, whose resort to other sources of revenue is left untrammelled. Indirect taxation, however convenient, needs, by reason of its indirectness, to be watchfully guarded against abuses which attach themselves unknown by the people.

That many of the existing tariff rates are excessive and enable powerful combinations to extort unjust and oppressive tribute from the people cannot be controverted. The tariff is undoubtedly high upon such articles as enables the manufacturer to sell his products abroad cheaper than at home. Steel rails are a conspicuous example in this respect. It is admitted that they are being made for \$15 a ton. A few years ago they were freely sold in this country at \$17 a ton. They are now selling at the mills here for home consumption at \$28 a ton, and for the foreign market at from \$18 to \$22 a ton. This unjust discrimination against our people is made possible only by a tariff on this article that is entirely too high.

The average selling price of a hundred articles, taken principally from the iron and steel list, is found to be about 20 per cent higher in this country than abroad. Relief from these conditions will only come through the success of the democratic party, which stands for a wise, conservative and gradual change in the tariff laws, which will equalize the burdens of taxation and make honest competition possible. But in making such changes its purpose will be to legislate with a due regard for labor and capital involved in industrial enterprises.

Trusts.

It is estimated that there in the United States between two and three hundred combinations of capital and corporate interests, known as trusts, which have grown up in the last few years under republican rule. Some of them are so conducted as to be pernicious and harmful to the general interest. With the power they are able to exert, they can lessen competition, control prices and regulate to their own advantage the supply of commodities demanded. Individual effort is helpless against such strong rivals, and the natural right of all persons to barter and trade is unnaturally restricted. The effort of these trusts is to control or monopolize, and these monopolies, when unrestrained, seem to produce conditions which bring about strikes and disorders, and disturb the business affairs of the country.

Local Self Government.

Local self-government, that came to us not as the gift of the national government, but as the legitimate outcome of the democratic party, which stands for the people, is the very corner stone of our political structure, and the best assurance of liberty regulated by law. It can only be maintained by strict observance of the limitations of the federal constitution. The democratic party has always resisted, and will continue to resist, the encroachment by its enemies upon the

fundamental right of the people of the several states. All power comes from the people, and should be surrendered only in the interests of the people, and whenever this power is used for selfish interests it is not only an abuse, but usurpation.

Arbitration.

The declaration in the St. Louis platform in favor of arbitration is one that appeals to my sense of fairness. Nations and states have employed to advantage this method of settling disputed questions, states have invoked its aid with good results and individual frequently have resort to it in adjusting questions of difference. The Hague tribunal, representing the sentiment of conciliation, is the highest practical expression of intelligent thought on this subject. The principles of arbitration are the same, whether governing in the great court of nations or applied in the affairs of industry and commerce. It is the duty of the industrial system of the country, upon a basis of mutual consent of all parties to a controversy, would insure more friendly relations between employer and employee, for the interest of the working man and the employer is identical. It affords a safe and equitable method of determining differences that may arise, and has been called "a reasonable and natural mode" of settling such disputes. The spirit of arbitration is kindred to the love of law and order. It is the arbiter of peace instead of war, and makes for happiness instead of sorrow.

Race Issue.

All lovers of their country must deprecate the rehabilitation of the republican party of a disappearing race issue, at a time when every effort should be made to promote rather than retard the progress which was being made in the states where slavery had existed, toward kinder relations between the two races. The revival of this issue, with all its attendant evils, must be retarded and the development of the southern states, whose people are struggling manfully with conditions left by the war, and seriously interfered with the industrial progress of both races.

Fraud in the Public Service.

Peculation and fraud in the public service under the present administration, especially in the postoffice and land departments, reached such proportions that knowledge of the evils practiced became public property. Prosecutions naturally followed, but a thorough and impartial investigation by congress, proposed and urged by the democratic minority, was refused, by the republicans at the mandate, it is believed, of the administration. Congress adjourned earlier than at any long session for many years for the purpose, it is believed, of preventing further agitation of the question, and in an effort to curtail expenses.

Civil Service.

Offices are created and filled in pursuance of law to carry on the government, and not to further party ambitions and the selfish purpose of any citizen. Many of the hundred thousand federal officeholders, servants of all the people, while under salary, are now vigorously, and some covertly and some openly, working to bring about the defeat of the democratic party, in defiance of the civil service laws, rules and regulations. Several members of the cabinet and other officials of the government, forsaking their duties and the departments at Washington, are spending their time in making speeches and using all the influence and power of their official positions to elect their chief.

Judge Parker.

The late democratic convention, and its exhibition of a mutual respect and confidence almost unprecedented in our political history, and our party has received new inspiration and hope in its appeal to the people who always appreciate and admire courage, character and discretion in their leaders. Our candidate has these qualities and can be depended upon at all times to observe self-control in speech and action which is so necessary to safe reasoning and sound judgment.

With unabated trust in the efficiency of the cardinal principles of our great party, when applied to the practical administration of government, to realize the blessings of peace and prosperity of all, and believing that the people will correct the present abuses of administration by a change of party in power, I await with confidence the result of their judgment at the polls. Very truly yours,
H. G. DAVIS.

Shocking.

Daughter—Don't invite my rural uncle in the reception room any more.
Mother—Did he make any bad breaks before the company, dear?
Daughter—I should say so. When I showed him a Louis XIV chair he asked if Louis was a good chairmaker.

STATE ELECTION TO BE QUIET ONE Will Be Only a Few Contests for County Offices.

Hard Fight Being Made for Constitutional Amendment to Permit Local Taxation for Schools. Four Amendments Will Be Voted Upon.

The Georgia state election takes place on Wednesday. With the exception of a few county and legislative contests, the balloting will be merely perfunctory for all the offices included on the tickets, but there are four important amendments to the constitution which will be either ratified or rejected by the people.

In some of the counties where the populists or republicans are strong the contests for county offices and legislative honors are lively and strenuous, and in these counties Wednesday will be a crucial day, but for the most part election day will be very quiet in Georgia. However, there has been a great deal of campaigning to secure the adoption of at least one of the constitutional amendments, so that the election will not be entirely devoid of interest in any community.

The four proposed amendments to the constitution are:

To limit the tax rate to a minimum of 5 mills.

To raise the maximum number of counties in the state from 137 to 145.

To change the provision regarding local taxation for schools so that militia and school districts as well as counties may adopt the same and to change the requirements from two-thirds of the registered vote to two-thirds of those voting.

The first proposed amendment will meet with little universal approval and its adoption is foregone. The second conclusion. There has been very little expressed opposition to the two next amendments and it is considered practically certain that they will be ratified by the people.

For the Common Schools.

The fate of the fourth and last proposed amendment is more or less in doubt, however, and it has been to secure its ratification that such a vigorous campaign has been waged. The men interested in common school education in all parts of the state have maintained for some time past a campaign organization, headed by a committee of prominent citizens and educators, and have been working in their efforts to arouse enthusiasm for the proposed change in the local school tax laws.

As the law now stands only counties and municipalities may adopt the local school taxation system by popular vote and to adopt it at least two-thirds of the registered voters of the community concerned must cast their ballots in favor of it. It is now proposed to change this to the effect that any county, city, town and school districts may have the same privileges as cities and counties and to change the law regarding the balloting so that two-thirds of those voting may carry the election.

The committee which has had the educational campaign work in hand is composed of the following: Chancellor Walter B. Hill, Bishop Warren A. Chandler, Hon. Hoke Smith, State School Commissioner W. B. Merritt, ex-Governor W. J. Northen and Professor M. L. Dugan. Numerous and frequent educational rallies, at which this question has been agitated, have been held from one end of Georgia to the other under the auspices of this committee and every one of the committee members as well as a large number of other prominent men have spoken in favor of the adoption of the proposed amendment.

State School Commissioner Merritt and many others interested in common school work believe that the ratification of this amendment is of vital importance to the cause of education in Georgia, and as a consequence of their campaign efforts, this question, aside from local contests, will be one of absorbing interest in the approaching election.

R. L. JONES BARELY ALIVE.

His Death Was Momentarily Expected at the Grady Hospital Last Night.

Robert L. Jones, who fell from a buggy Saturday afternoon, was still alive at a late hour last night, but his death was expected at any moment. Dr. W. S. Elkin, who has been attending him, says there is no hope of his recovery.

Since the accident Mr. Jones has not spoken or shown the least sign of consciousness. When he fell from the buggy while in the act of getting into the seat, his head struck with great force on the Belgian block pavement and the blow caused concussion of the brain.

Mr. Jones has been surrounded by the members of the family, many of whom remained at the hospital all day yesterday and last night.

Drowning It.

Rodrick—Did you ever hear Grafton eat soup?

Van Albert—Never! Does he make a noise?

Rodrick—I should say so. The man in the lunch room has to start the phonograph every time Grafton begins.

It Cures Rheumatism.

For several years I was a constant sufferer from Rheumatism. I began to take Smith's Blood and Liver Syrup with splendid results, and before I had finished the fourth bottle, felt no symptoms of the disease. Today I am as well as ever.

L. E. TOMLINSON,
Nashville, Tenn.
Free Sample. Address
SMITH BLOOD SYRUP CO.
32-34 WALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

UNION MEETING AT TABERNACLE

Pastors of Five Churches Make Short Talks to the Large Audience.

The union meeting of the Luckie street district occurred at the Baptist tabernacle last evening, and a large congregation was present. Dr. Arthur J. Smith, the evangelist, who was to have presided, did not attend as he was preaching at Trinity church. E. H. Peacock conducted the services and introduced five ministers, who made short addresses.

There was a fine song service conducted by Professor Davis. Mr. Peacock stated that there would be union meetings in the tabernacle every night this week at 8 o'clock and Dr. Smith would preach each night. Union meetings will be held every afternoon at 3:45 o'clock in Payne's Memorial church, and Dr. Smith will preside. This afternoon Professor A. C. Boatman will organize the Sunbeam Singing Society at Moore's Memorial church at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Peacock welcomed the members of the churches in the Luckie street district to the tabernacle. He said that in the absence of Dr. Smith the five ministers present would make short talks.

Rev. W. O. Butler, pastor of St. James Methodist church, was the first speaker. He said that he believed the union meetings would result in great good and that many people would be brought to repentance. He spoke of the "triple joy" caused by saving a soul; the joy to the sinner, the joy to the person instrumental in saving the soul, and the joy in heaven. With the proper work, Mr. Butler said at least 5,000 souls in Atlanta could be saved during the week.

Mr. Dunaway, an evangelist, spoke of the work that was before the churches during the union meetings. He said the churches of Atlanta need a Holy Ghost revival.

"It doesn't take a preacher to save souls," he said. "Anybody can bring a soul to repentance with the help of the Lord. This revival is from the skies and not made of men."

Dr. A. R. Holderby, pastor of Moore's Memorial church, spoke next. He said that the Holy Ghost was not in heaven to come down to men, but was already on earth and all men had to do was to open their hearts and let the spirit in.

Rev. Mr. Brinsfield, pastor of the English Avenue Methodist church, spoke on the text, "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength."

Dr. Quillian, pastor of Payne Memorial church, was the last speaker. After talking a short while on the revival now going on, he asked every person in the church who had felt the power of the forgiveness of sin to arise, and nearly the entire congregation arose.

At the conclusion of the services, many of those present remained to have what Mr. Peacock called an "old-time hand-shaking."

Dr. Walton Preaches Today.

Dr. R. A. Walton, who is conducting the Gospel Union meetings in the North Atlanta district, will deliver two sermons today. The first will be delivered at 3 o'clock this afternoon at St. Mark's church. He has chosen for his subject "The Holy Spirit in Every-day Life." For this meeting business men are especially requested to attend and bring their Bibles. The other sermon will be presented tonight at the North Avenue Presbyterian church, subject, "The Ideal Christian, or the Overcoming Life."

Both of these meetings promise to be interesting and no doubt will be well attended.

Last night a union meeting was held of the Reform Presbyterian, German Lutheran and Central Baptist churches at Trinity Methodist. The congregations of all three churches attended and the church was filled almost to its capacity. Rev. Arthur J. Smith, assistant of Dr. Chapman, preached a delightful and uplifting sermon.

FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

Seventeen Teachers Are Set Apart for Work in First Congregational Church, Colored.

A service of special interest was held at the First Congregational church, colored, yesterday morning when seventeen teachers were set apart to the work of teaching in the Sunday school. The service was conducted by the pastor, Rev. H. H. Proctor. In his address, he said among other things:

"This church has laid great stress upon the teaching of the word, recognizing it as the basis of the great needs of the day is intelligent Christians. The coming year we desire to magnify the work of teaching by this service of consecration. I have never felt so hopeful of our school as I do now, surrounded as I am by this faithful and earnest expression in consecration take up the work before them."

"There is a close connection between this act of yours and that great deed of Calvary. It is joined by an act of faith. You do this because you believe. You believe that Jesus Christ is your friend and savior. He is your friend because He has died for you; has manifested Himself to you and shows His friendship in many ways. You also believe that He wants you to be His friend. The evidence of this is in His greatest, His kinship and His acceptance of you as His friend. He treats you no longer as servants, but as friends, taking you into His confidence."

You also do this because you believe that He wants you to be His friend. He commands love to our fellowmen. This love is expressed by what we do for others. One of the very best ways in which we can help others is to teach them the word of God. You enter into this work not from fear, nor from the hope of reward, but for the love of Christ. This is the highest motive known among men. The name of God is charged upon to teach the word."

The prayer of consecration was offered by Secretary William A. Hutton, of the Young Men's Christian Association.

FOUR MINERS MEET DEATH.

Run Down by Steamer and Drowned in Monongahela.

Monongahela, Pa., October 2.—While crossing the Monongahela river in a skiff four miners were run down by the steamer Beauty, pushing empty barges, and were drowned. The dead: SILVIO POZI, 29 years old; PETER FROSINA, 33 years old, married, leaves a wife and three children; EMILIS PAGNINE, 32 years old; CHARLES DOLFI, 34 years old, leaves a wife and one child. All of the bodies were recovered.

Rather Insinuating.

Eva—Did Jack kiss you last night?

Ernestine—No, the chapeau was in the hall.

Eva—But she was playing the piano all evening.

Ernestine—Yes, but she persisted in playing "I've Got My Eye on You."

TO MY FRIENDS:

My race is clean and honest, and for a principle that the people endorse. In their hearts the voters of the City want me elected. They are sick and tired of the political methods of Brotherton and English. They earnestly hope for the defeat of their candidates. The air is full of the din of horns and drums in an effort to stir enthusiasm for one. Strikers are buzzing and betting around the streets to bolster up the other.

Both factions know that my election will mean their overthrow and are seeking to depreciate my race. I have won this election for the people and against the factions.

I have the support of the solid business sentiment, the independent young manhood and the large part of the working people of this City. I ask your help to secure this election.

I want 250 friends who believe with me, who belong to nobody and are afraid of nobody, to volunteer to meet me at the Kimball House Monday night at 8 o'clock to organize for the election.

JAS. L. KEY.

Atlanta, Oct. 1st.

NEGROES HOLD MAY END STRIKE MASS MEETING AT FALL RIVER

Resolutions Passed Deploring Lawlessness and Denouncing Crime. Merchants Start Movement for Peace in Cotton Mill Contest.

At a mass meeting of colored people of the better class in Atlanta yesterday, strong resolutions were adopted against lawlessness of every form and endorsing in earnest and strong language the daily and weekly press of Georgia for its stand against lynchings as well as the crimes that provoked lynchings.

The meeting was made up principally of the members and friends of Wheat Street Baptist church, the largest and most influential colored church in the city. Dr. P. James Bryant, who presided at the meeting, after his regular morning services, introduced J. Max Barber, editor of The Voice of the Negro magazine, who read the resolutions.

The resolutions deprecate the spread of the unfounded rumor of criminal negro organizations called Before Day Clubs, assure the white people that the law-abiding and industrious colored people conceive it to be their duty to society to expose and help crush out lawlessness among their people, express gratification at the way the white press have helped to suppress race hatred in the critical period, and counsel peace, moderation and cooperation between the races. Many of the leading and wealthiest negroes of Atlanta belong to the Wheat street church and they endorsed the resolutions heartily in short but earnest speeches.

The body passed resolutions unanimously, which read as follows:

The Resolution Passed.

"Resolved, That we, the members and friends of Wheat Street Baptist church, note with intense gratification the sensible and many stand taken by the leading daily and weekly newspapers of Georgia in behalf of law and order. Without exception the morning daily newspapers and the evening daily newspapers of the state in Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, Savannah, Columbus, Rome and in other smaller towns have given earnest expression in condemnation of lynch law and in behalf of the maintenance of law and order; and this expression has found gratifying response in the representative weekly papers of the state.

"These papers, expressing the sentiment and common sense of the best element of the white people of our state, have done much to abate the excitement of the hour by carefully investigating the rumors of the existence of organizations for criminal purposes among our people and by assuring the public that there is not the slightest evidence of the existence of such organizations. There are not now and never have been any 'Before Day Clubs' or any other kind of clubs among the colored people which have as their object a programme of lawlessness or revenge.

"We deprecate the fact that such a sensational rumor ever found way to the press and hasten to assure the good white people of the state that there are no such organizations among our people and that we would feel it to be our duty to society to condemn and expose such clubs if they existed.

"We believe it to be our duty, as it is our pleasure, in meeting this expression of the better sentiment of the white people of our beloved state, to extend to this conservative and reasonable element of the state the assurance that it can count with absolute reliance upon the cooperation of the better element of the colored people of Georgia in denouncing crime wherever it occurs and in demanding prompt, just and adequate punishment. The better element of both races has decreed that lawlessness, wherever it strikes its head, must go.

"Resolved, That we strongly condemn lawlessness everywhere and exert ourselves positively to expose and crush out crime in this state. It is a duty we owe to society and to the state to help arrest all criminals before the bar of justice that punishment may be meted out to them under the law. We pledge ourselves to do all we can in church and school and home to promote industry, morality and respect for law.

"We counsel peace and moderation among our people. We are struggling upwards. We are striving mightily to make peaceful, industrious and law-abiding citizens out of ourselves. We have had but a generation of opportunity. We improve the patience, the charity and cooperation of the good white people of the south in our struggle."

Fall River, Mass., October 2.—With the opening of the eleventh week of the cotton mill strike today the prospect of a settlement seems somewhat brighter, owing to active measures taken by the local merchants.

Letters have been sent to both manufacturers and operatives requesting that the two sides hold an early conference and a favorable reply has been received from the operatives. The manufacturers will receive their letters tomorrow morning.

Merchants now believe that they have discovered mutual grounds upon which negotiations may be reopened and that some settlement will be reached within a short time.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, October 2.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:
Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina—Showers Monday with increasing east shifting to north winds. Tuesday fair.

Western Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Virginia—Showers Monday. Tuesday fair; fresh and probably increasing north to northeast winds.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; fresh northwest winds becoming variable.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday. Light variable winds.

Arkansas—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Ramley's Finger Jerked Off.

Covington, Ga., October 2.—(Special.) While working at a lathe machine T. J. Ramsey, a machinist at the Covington machine shops, had one of his fingers jerked off by being caught in the gears of the machine. His entire hand was only saved by the immediate reversal of the moving machinery.

ment of both races has decreed that lawlessness, wherever it strikes its head, must go.

"Resolved, That we strongly condemn lawlessness everywhere and exert ourselves positively to expose and crush out crime in this state. It is a duty we owe to society and to the state to help arrest all criminals before the bar of justice that punishment may be meted out to them under the law. We pledge ourselves to do all we can in church and school and home to promote industry, morality and respect for law.

"We counsel peace and moderation among our people. We are struggling upwards. We are striving mightily to make peaceful, industrious and law-abiding citizens out of ourselves. We have had but a generation of opportunity. We improve the patience, the charity and cooperation of the good white people of the south in our struggle."

COME OUT TO THE LONG-GO MEETING TONIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK, IN THE VETERANS' HALL, EMERY-STEINER BUILDING, ON THE VIADUCT. LIVE SPEECHES BY LIVE SPEAKERS.</

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY

CLARK HOWELL, Editor
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CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

ATLANTA, GA., October 3, 1904.

Now will the straw hat abdicate?

The Japs captured Da. Where is General Ma?

And, by the way, have the paragrapphers lost General Pflug?

Peck's Bad Boy's pa is destined to be a third-time "governor."

Doubtless Mr. Roosevelt considers himself very much of a lay lawyer.

The counterfeiting case is a real sensation with an Atlanta date line.

Apropos of the Connecticut, who blew up the Maine? Remember the Maine?

Indiana gives promise of sustaining Tom Taggart's political reputation this fall.

Atlanta will have a warm welcome for Joe Jefferson in his unprofessional capacity.

Japan's navy is getting ready for the Baltic fleet by going into dry dock until spring.

The republicans are boasting that Tom Watson will break the solid south. But he will not.

If there is to be a Vladivostok diversion it is in imminent danger of being winter-killed.

Rhode Island is a little state, but her namesake is about the biggest battle ship of the bunch.

Tell your troubles to the candidate. He will sympathize with you and may even loan you car fare.

General Fairbanks should not resign. The action would produce a national epidemic of heart failure.

Ex-Boss Platt has come to the conclusion that Grover Odell has sand in his craw as well as in his sugar.

The coal man and the ice man have struck an Alfonso and Gaston attitude. Will the weather man act as umpire?

Vota for the constitutional amendments, and particularly exert yourself to work for the educational amendment.

Gladstone, Salisbury, and now Harcourt. The statesmen of England are passing. If they have not already passed.

The many friends of Thomas E. Watson will learn with satisfaction that his physical condition is not considered serious.

Parker is the great harmonizer politically, and as president there is reason to believe he would be the president of the whole country.

Some of the Asia-bodied cocaine fiends on Decatur street would look well bending in the cotton rows. Let the police start them countryward.

Cotton pickers are badly in demand and their work commands a wage premium. Drive the vagrants toward the cotton fields or send them to the gang.

Chairman-Governor Odell demands only \$750,000 from Chairman Cortelyou as his share of the New York slush fund. Oh, no; Parker is not strong in New York.

Speaking of the base attempt to wreck the Connecticut on the ways, if it wasn't Kaiser Bill, perhaps it was some prominent member of the international peace congress.

It is announced that Prophet Grosvenor is about to deliver himself of some staggering electoral college figures. Let our republican friends be not cast down.

On the strength of the scientific conclusion that the country's stock of anthracite coal will be exhausted in 300 years, Divine Right Baer has concluded that the traffic ought to bear a little more.

The literary quality of Judge Parker's letter of acceptance will not suffer by comparison with that of Mr. Roosevelt, and as for the ginger in it, it will stand comparison there. It went down Teddy's throat like a draught of tobacco sauce.

Now As Then.

Doubtless with the idea that it has discovered some discrepancy in The Constitution's position as to lynch law in 1899 and 1904, our valued contemporary, The Atlanta News, reprints the following extract from a Constitution editorial, published on April 19 of the former year:

"The people of Georgia are orderly and conservative, the descendants of ancestors who have been trained in American methods for 150 years. They are a people intensely religious, home loving and just. There is among them no foreign or lawless element. When, therefore, a lynching occurs among such a people, it has connected with it premeditation and purpose, and it follows that when such a people can be so moved, behind it there is a motive so strong and overpowering that all the bonds of conservatism have been broken.

Georgia is an agricultural state. Her people are forced to the isolated life of the farm, and as the farmer goes about his daily labor he must leave mother, wife or daughter in the lonely cabin to await his home-coming. Are they safe in Campbell county, where, therefore, a lynching occurs among such a people, it has connected with it premeditation and purpose, and it follows that when such a people can be so moved, behind it there is a motive so strong and overpowering that all the bonds of conservatism have been broken.

The search for Sam Hose should be kept up, and his punishment should be made summary enough to nerve the notice those who sympathize with him that there is protection in Georgia for women and children.

The News then gives voice to the following comment on what it evidently considers an anomalous attitude:

"The Constitution was evidently in closer touch with the country people in that day, and felt more keenly upon the issue of crime than it does today.

The views presented in the extract from The Constitution's editorial of April, 1899, express clearly the position of this paper today, a fact emphasized by the concise utterances of The Constitution for the last month.

Our sentiments have not changed one whit with the passage of five years. We still deplore the fact that families living in isolated communities are not as safe as we would have them; WE STILL MAINTAIN THAT PUNISHMENT FOR SUCH HEINOUS CRIMES SHOULD BE SO SUMMARY AS TO DETER THEIR REPETITION.

But we do not believe that the imperative end can or will be reached through lynching. It has been given a tolerably thorough trial and it has not proven effectual.

It is the opinion of The Constitution, an opinion in which many of the most distinguished and best-informed citizens of Georgia concur, that the law can be depended upon to punish all crimes committed in this state.

Let the punishment be prompt, by the summary application of the law.

But let it be legal!

The judges and solicitors of every judicial circuit in Georgia have demonstrated their willingness to call immediate sessions of court to try such cases, and their ability to convict the criminal and to execute the sentence of the law. They can be depended on in sudden crises, when public sentiment is inflamed and demands summary punishment for the offender.

But conceding for the sake of argument that The Constitution's position had changed, was not the Hose affair radically different from those recent cases which have instigated a lynching epidemic? Complicated with the most repulsive features, it stood and ever will stand, in a class by itself for possessing those revolting elements which at times madden out of reason the most conservative and law-abiding temperaments.

The great trouble with mob violence, which The News seems to overlook, is its sure and fearful evolution. At first invoked to punish the most terrible of crimes, it is later on exhibited in cases of less magnitude. By degrees, less and less provocation is required to arouse the mob spirit, until finally it is not difficult to imagine its agency being employed to wreak private vengeance. ON EITHER WHITE OR NEGRO FOES. For instance, none of the last three outbreaks of mob law in this state were inspired by that crime of crimes. In all three cases, the law had demonstrated its ability to cope summarily with the situation. But the law was thrust aside and mob violence substituted, because the mob felt its action would be palliated if not condoned.

We are with The News in its protest against "the mean negro." We heartily commend its statement that he "must go." But let the law deal with him! There is the Calvin vagrancy law, framed to meet the requirements of the ordinary case. With its enforcement, for which The Constitution is constantly agitating, we will see a radical depletion in the ranks of the vicious and idle negroes, ready to evolve at one jump into the "bad negro."

We believe in drastic treatment of the bad negro; we believe in summary execution of arch-criminals. But we hold, with equal force, that the attainment of these essential ends by other than legal measures, means disaster to the state and the south generally.

Roosevelt and Roorbacks.

Candidate Roosevelt is getting purple in the face denying imaginary roorbacks of the political enemy. From the way he has started in thus early he is in danger of bursting a blood vessel before he meets his political finish in November.

A little story in The New York World which implicates the strenuous candidate in a pact with J. Pierpont Morgan to keep hands off the trusts if the trusts "come across" to the financial satisfaction of Manager Cortelyou in the present campaign, is denounced by word of mouth through the presidential muzzles as a "lie." This is emphatic enough, whatever may be said of the expression on the score of dignity.

Another alleged roorback Candidate Roosevelt has seen fit to run to earth

in a rather excited epistle to President Donnelly, of the butchers' union, lately involved in the packing house strike at Chicago. The New York Post, it seems, sometime in August, printed an editorial expressive of the president's attitude toward the packing house strike, in which, to perfect the sarcasm, was inserted a little letter to President Donnelly such as The Post assumed the strenuous one would write were he to confide his frank, free sentiments to an epistle of the kind. The whole thing was a satire and burlesque, written in a spirit of humor and so exaggerated that the veriest dolt might have appreciated the joke.

An obscure paper somewhere out west where the unknown miners are strong politically, reproduced the imaginary letter and somebody called the president's attention to the matter. Thereupon he telegraphed to President Donnelly, the labor leader, to know if he had received such a letter, denouncing it at the same time as a "olumsy forgery."

The joke is on Candidate Roosevelt. The man is certainly deficient in his sense of humor, or else takes the average voter for a gilly. Of course, President Donnelly never received such a letter, and nobody, not even Candidate Roosevelt, ever thought he received such a letter.

The president's telegram was all for political buncombe, and the result was to make the whole nation grin. It is hardly likely that a single vote was affected one way or the other.

Candidate Roosevelt has begun to have roorback nightmares. He'd better watch out or the roorback bogey will get him.

The Panama Canal.

It is reported that the Panama canal commissioners are in a quandary over a very important problem touching the method of the great waterway's construction. The problem is whether to build a lock canal, as seems to be the present plan of the government, or a sea-level canal. If the lock system plan is adhered to, the canal will rise 80 feet above the level of the sea on the backbone of the isthmus. Such form of construction will cost much more than a sea-level canal, but its disadvantages are obvious. It is estimated by competent engineers that from the lock plan will cost \$140,000,000; the sea-level plan, \$240,000,000. The digging of the canal to sea-level would entail a much longer period of time in its construction.

Of the latter plan, The Boston Herald says:

"It is urged that such a work should be constructed for all time, and not have to be improved, as almost every waterway of the kind has been enlarged at vast cost. Already it has been determined to make the canal 35 feet deep, instead of 30 feet, which was once thought sufficient. This suggests that the character of vessels, which has changed so vastly within a few years, may have changed still more in the next ten or twenty years, and make the canal something of a disappointment. In that case vessels intended for the trade through the canal would need to be adapted to it.

The Panama canal is being built for all time. Let us build it right, whatever the cost and whatever the time consumed in its building.

Compulsory Insurance.

John Mitchell, the well-known American leader of labor, sends back from Germany a report on the industrial situation there, which contains a suggestive phase bearing on the problem of labor in the United States. In Germany a movement requiring skilled and crude workmen to take out health, accident and life insurance has recently attained considerable proportions.

The employers in the many factories which have passed this rule, hold that while it largely takes the place of the old-age pension system, it also materially benefits the workman himself, since it forces thrift and careful living on many who otherwise would be entirely reckless of the future. The system generally pursued is as follows:

On first entering the factory the workman is subjected to a thorough physical examination. His habits, antecedents, temperament, etc., are recorded, and he is graded in a certain class of "risks," following the system in vogue with American insurance companies. He is then required to sign an agreement wherein he delegates to his employers the right to retain a sufficient sum from his wages to meet the premiums, which are very low and vary according, of course, to the sum insured and whether it be accident, health or life insurance. Thus, if the workman becomes incapacitated from sickness or accident, his family is provided for, his life insurance premiums paid as they fall due and himself saved from the worry otherwise incident to enforced idleness.

The Buffalo Express is authority for the statement that the system works well, in the majority of instances. Although the laborers at first may demur to this arbitrary ruling, eventually they see its wisdom and come to view the small sum held back from their wages as money well invested. All around them, too, are ocular demonstrations of the value of the idea. Poverty and want are minimized, minds freed from uneasiness over the day when their owners will be no longer present to care for their dear ones, and money which would normally be tied up in precautionary investments, available for the innocent pleasures and luxuries which go so far toward alleviating a toilsome existence.

From a distance and with the little knowledge at hand, the scheme appears a beneficent one. It is valuable in equal measure to the employer and employee, more especially to the latter since the enormous amount of insurance written enables the companies to reduce the premiums to the lowest

rate consistent with conservatism and a fair profit. It has all the good features of the old-age pension system, adopted by a few American corporations, without the allied disadvantage of giving the beneficiary an impression of dependence.

Whether or not it will find favor in America is another matter. We do business here on a basis radically different from that prevalent in Germany. American business men, however, are sufficiently shrewd to see the advantage of this sort, and most of them sufficiently kindly to make the necessary sacrifice of time and money, for the good of their employees.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Speedy Trials; Prompt Punishment.

Editor Constitution: In your recent editorial I heartily endorse what you had to say concerning lynching. Also what Messrs. Terrell, Candler, Northern, Hill and Dickey had to say in regard to your editorial.

The spirit of lynching is not inherent in our people. Then it would be the part of wisdom, so it appears to find the cause. Human nature is, I presume, pretty much the same in Georgia as here, violating justice, rather than violated law has with us, had more to do with encouraging this spirit than any other known cause. Then the question naturally arises, are our courts, that should be temples of justice, blameworthy in the premises? Does the intelligent element govern the courts, or vice versa, does the pettifogger get in his work, and is he encouraged by the courts to the extent of allowing him to select his jury from the vicious and ignorant element, thereby thwarting the ends of justice. This practice obtains too great an extent here. The patience of our best element is about exhausted. The practice of our courts should be changed, and the better element substituted for the vicious. I see no hope for the down trodden tax payers until our courts get their consent to allow speedy trials and more prompt punishments.

T. J. WATKINS.

Poplar Hill, N. C.

Are There Any Accidents?

Editor Constitution: The recent railway catastrophe at New Market recalled forcibly to the mind of a Georgia citizen the previous Sabbath at Washington on the "Hand of God." The disaster occurred contrary to every human precaution. The railway equipments and appointments were both practically perfect. The employees were skilled and experienced. The right of right orders were given, and yet trains crashed together, and from a cause wholly unforeseen. Was it an unforeseeable? Are there any accidents?

"The hand of God," said the great preacher, "is everywhere. It strikes, arrests, controls." "Little things are as much under the hand of God as large ones." "We witness the Japanese war, as we read of the vast destruction, of the waste of treasures and life, and yet all history teaches that out of such waste and clash God has brought the world to better administration and better living."

God is the all-wise ruler of the universe. He has a plan and all events contribute to its execution, directly or remotely. Whatever the character of these events, they are in some way working toward an appointed and also benign end. Prophecy is easier of demonstration than the blessedness of religion, both national and individual life from dire calamity.

E. Y. CLARKE.

GEORGIA TRESS

CONDEMNNS MOBS

Governor Should Be Supported.

(From The Americus Times-Recorder.) Governor Terrell, of Georgia, and Governor Cummins, of Alabama, are doing their utmost to curb lynchings in these states. And they should have the hearty support of all good and law-abiding citizens.

Unwise Suspicion.

(From The Savannah News.) We have already expressed the opinion that there are no roorback clubs in this or any other state. A very careful examination of witnesses in the "Before Day Club" case at Talbotton was made by Judge Raines, of that place, on Tuesday, but no evidence was elicited that supported the charge that the defendants were connected with such a club, or that there was such a club, and yet a great many people in and about Talbotton were quite satisfied they had found a sure-enough "Before Day Club." The whites and blacks would get along a great deal better together if there was not so much suspicion. The lawlessness of one or two negroes in a community is made an excuse of suspecting that all of the negroes do an injury of some sort to the white people. As a general thing there are always a few hot-headed white men who want to make a raid on the negroes, even without provocation.

VERNON HARCOURT FUNERAL.

King Edward and Chief Justice Fuller Express Grief.

London, October 2.—The remains of the late Sir William Harcourt will be buried at Nuneham on Thursday. King Edward has telegraphed as follows from Balmoral to the widow of the dead statesman:

"Allow me to express my deepest sympathy in the sad loss you have sustained. I have lost an old and valued friend in your dear husband.

(Signed) "EDWARD."

Melville W. Fuller, chief justice of the United States supreme court, sent the following from Washington:

"Deep sorrow and sympathy."

The family is overwhelmed with letters and telegrams of condolence.

As late as last Friday Sir William wrote a long letter to his son on various topics, showing an unabated interest in public affairs.

Alleged Forger Captured.

Valdosta, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—Henry White, colored, was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of forgery. He presented a check at the First National bank for \$31.60 bearing the forged signature of E. R. Rivers, and when Cashier Blitch turned the check down and began questioning the negro he made a dash out of the door and attempted to escape. He was captured and lodged in prison.

White is the same negro who passed a forged check at the store of Joseph Marks Wednesday.

Too Choice.

"Look here," exclaimed the irate household. "Don't you know you are coming out of the furnace you sold me?" "Well, what do you expect to come out of the furnace?" demanded the stove dealer. "Electric lights?"

"JUST FROM GEORGIA."

Trees That Lose the Blossoms.

I.

Trees that lose the blossoms, beat down by wind and rain.
Thank God for that sweet lesson: "Ye die to live again!"

Ye miss the summer beauty from valley, hill and plain,
But evermore that lesson, "Ye die to live again!"

II.

The autumn leaves ye lonely-like ghosts in wintry snow;
But this still for your comfort: "The summer loved you so!"

You felt the springtime freshness, and all the gracious dew,
And earth, it thrills forever with memories of you!

III.

Trees that lose the blossoms—
You know the birds' warm breasts;
They perched in your cool branches—
Sweet-singing 'round their nests;

And every gold leaf falling had not its life in vain,
With yet this tender lesson: "Ye die to live again!"

IV.

We love you—still we love you: Though all your blossoms depart,
You have your place forever in the Summer of the Heart!

Some memory of music will live in winter-rain—
That everlasting lesson: "Ye die to live again!"

Log Cabin Philosophy.

Dat's a good motto ter keep de saw in de log; but de way ter make it profitable is ter keep it going.

It takes mo' dan a pint of happiness ter keep some folks in de middle of de road. Day even wants trouble by de bushel.

All of us can't make de sun stap' still—lak Joshua did; en it's well dat we can't; or dey wouldn't be no night ter sleepin' purposes.

Hope in Sight.

I.

Don't be delayin'
In de lonesome night;
Life keeps a-sayin':
"Lots er hope in sight!"

II.

Storm is a-hummin'
But a rainbow bright
Sho' is a-comin':
"Lots er hope in sight!"

III.

Good time callin'
En de grief in flight;
Blessin's fallin':
"Lots er hope in sight!"

The Way It Goes.

"I see that some of the editors are taking poetry by the wholesale."

"Oh, yes; they sell it again by the ton!"

IV.

The queer title of a new novel is "The Devil Before Day." That comes of authors having to rise so early! Perhaps they wouldn't see the old gentleman if they slept late.

A Word from Br'er Williams.

"I feels mighty happy in dis day en time," said Brother Williams, "with corn ter feed me, cotton ter clothe me, en a shelter ter keep de rain out; en what's more, I got ten times de appetite er one er dese millionaires."

To the Beautiful Day.

I.

It isn't so far to the beautiful day,
The flowers are blooming 'just over the way."

And Sorrow has gold in her tresses of gray

And more of the song than the sigh, dear!

II.

It isn't so far to the great hills of light;
Forever to Love is a heaven in sight;
And Joy says to Sorrow: "Good night and good night."

With more of the song than the sigh, dear!

III.

"I don't have ter preach long in de winter time," said Brother Dickey. "W'en de church stove gits red hot I des calls de attention of de sinners ter it, en dat's all de preachin' what dey needs!"

The Bright Harvest.

Bet ole Georgy ain't forgotten—
Fields de fleecy-white wid cotton;
"Taters kiverin' de ground, sub-Halleluia all around, sub—"

IV.

A Plantation Refrain.
Here is an original plantation refrain which strikes the season favorably—
"De punkins in de frosty dew,
De turkey gittin' bigger;
White man got de 'possum, too—
Heaven help de nigger!"

In Hard Lines.

"That new novelist says he has to ride 10 miles to get an appetite for breakfast."

"Yes; and 10 more to find the breakfast!"

VI.

Bright lights twinkling in a thousand cabins; fiddles making so merry that even the 'possums in the woods are dancing; but, then, they don't know what's in store for them!

"Swing Corners."

Col' win' dese a blowin' higher—
Like ter hear him bawl!
Pile dem oak logs on de fire—
Swing yo' partners—all!

F. L. S.

In the Barber Shop.

(From The Philadelphia Bulletin.)
Giff—The lady barber is rather forward, isn't she?
Spinks—Guess not. I never see her talking to any customer that she don't know.

Giff—Still, she scrapes a good many acquaintances.

A Sad Lesson.

(From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
A recent example can become a shocking source of poignant wretchedness. The Kaiser's third son, who has shown evidence of the poetry habit.

SOUTH SPINNING COTTON OVER A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

THE spinning and weaving of cotton in the manufacture of homespun goods for domestic purposes was almost universal throughout the south a century ago, says The Boston Transcript.

Shortly after the revolution Thomas Jefferson at his Monticello home in Virginia, operated two spinning jennies, a carding machine and a loom with flying shuttle. He made annually about 2,000 yards of cotton cloth. This was the amount of cotton goods his family and servants in 400 persons consumed. His plantation around Charlottesville embraced 1,900 acres, and he owned immense tracts of land elsewhere in Virginia.

"The four southernmost states," wrote the sage of Monticello in 1788, "manufacture a great deal of cotton. The poor are almost entirely clothed with it in winter and

EDDY ROASTED BY CARL SCHURZ

Military Spirit of President Roosevelt Attacked.

In Letter to Independent Parker Club, Well Known Publicist Gives Reasons Why Roosevelt Should Be Defeated for Presidency.

New York, October 2.—At the meeting of the Parker Independent Club tonight a letter was read from Carl Schurz, the well known American publicist, in which he severely arraigned the Roosevelt administration. Speaking of the president's military tendencies he said: "Indeed, I have such faith in the original goodness of his impulses that I deem him capable of abandoning again any of the wrong ways he has lately taken, except one. And there something stands in the way for which he is not responsible; his temperament, which is altogether too strong for his reason. He is a born fighter in the extreme sense. Nobody ever delighted in the joy of the conflict of mind against mind, but also—and perhaps even more—the conflict of physical force against physical force. Nobody has ever been more earnest and eloquent than he in extolling the glories, the enthusiasm, and the morally elevating influences of war. His demand for 'trenchancy' was never quite satisfied with the peaceable achievements of the American people in transforming this vast continent from a wilderness into an abode of civilization. Neither would a strenuous but perceptible application of the mental, moral and physical forces of the American people to the solution of their home problems quite content him.

"No, in the background of his strenuous dreams there lurked always the conflicts somewhere, conflicts of great armies and navies, in which we are to take part and for which we must be prepared. He apprehends that 'if we ever grow to regard peace as a permanent condition' the 'keen, fearless, virile qualities of heart, mind, and body will sink into disuse.' His constant tongue lashings of the 'coward,' the 'craven,' and the 'weakling,' that is, persons who would not fight unless it was quite necessary, had a somewhat boyish sound, but came from his heart. He hoped them only when by too frequent iteration they had fallen into ridicule. Most characteristic was the utterance which as assistant secretary of the navy he addressed to the naval war college in which he said: 'No triumph of peace is quite so great as the supreme triumph of war; and, 'earnest attention is paid to the coward or weakling who babbles of peace.' And quite in keeping with such warlike, unprecedented in the mouth of a president of the United States, was, at the equally unprecedented review of the navy near President Roosevelt's country house, the no less unprecedented presidential utterance: 'There are many public servants whom I hold in high esteem, but there are no others whom I hold in quite the esteem I do the officers and enlisted men of the army and navy of the United States.' There is an abounding record of similar deliverances made by him when president."

Alleged Friend of Peace.

I know that, on the other hand, President Roosevelt has frequently assured us that he is really a friend of peace and that he wants a larger army and a very large navy merely to make peace more secure by their formidable appearance. We are told that, while president, he has, in point of fact, not precipitated us into a war, and that in the Venezuela case, which, however, was not our quarrel—he savored a reference to The Hague tribunal, thereby strengthening that court of peace—which is true, and for which he recently received from a distinguished foreign statesman a deserved, very proper and very handsome compliment. And meanwhile members of the president's cabinet go about the country picturing before wondering audiences Mr. Roosevelt as a person as meek and gentle as Mary's little lamb.

It behooves us as American citizens, before performing the solemn duty of giving the republic a new president, to evolve from such conflicting evidence, most of which is given by Mr. Roosevelt himself, a calm and consistent judgment. In expressing my own opinion, I am sure I do so with a sincere desire not to be unjust to a man possessing so many estimable and attractive qualities, but with the equally sincere desire to serve the best interests of the country. I do not deem President Roosevelt capable of seeking an opportunity for plunging the country into a foreign war merely to gratify his ambition or to give play to his fighting spirit. But I do think that whenever there are two ways of dealing a matter of controversy—one the slow, patient, diplomatic, peaceable way, and the other the short cut by the use of force—Mr. Roosevelt will be temperamentally inclined to choose the short cut, and it will require with him an uncommonly strong effort of self-restraint to resist that inclination, which effort, if made at all, is not always successful.

He is quite sure that in all these things he has been perfectly right. Whosoever doubts this may read his letter of acceptance, the most extraordinary document of that kind ever presented to the American people. In self-justification it is immense. According to it President Roosevelt's administration has been positively perfect. Those who find fault with it are simply insincere or lamentably deluded. He does not hesitate to attack the motives of his opponents. He is firmly convinced that his policies were the only ones effectively to serve the interests and the honor of the country, which interests and honor absolutely demand that these policies be continued. To prove this his letter here and there twists facts in a manner which would lead us to call those statements dis-

genuous, did we not think that he believes them to be true. He stops little short of proclaiming himself the necessary man.

There seems to be reason for apprehending that the excessive flattery which has so meretriciously pursued him may have created or strengthened in him the impression that, wielding the powers of the presidency, he is destined to do something wonderful in the history of the world, that no greater calamity could befall mankind than his defeat in the coming election, that everything apt to promote his chances is good and every adverse influence wicked, and that, therefore, those who decide to vote against him—about one-half of the voters of the United States, more or less—are unpatriotic citizens and bad Americans.

Gospel of Main Strength.

And behind all this there is at work in him his fighting joy, and that worship of force in the concept of mankind which makes him not only an advocate, but the very embodiment of that gospel of mastery by main strength, which is doing so much to blunt our moral sense, to lower our ethical standards and to disfigure the civilization of our days.

Of that tendency which exalts armies and navies as the most potent factors in human affairs, Mr. Roosevelt gives a very characteristic exhibition in his letter of acceptance. Seeking to prove that the right of American citizens in foreign countries would be safest when entrusted to the care of the republican party, he said: "It is a striking evidence of our opponents' insincerity in this matter that with their demand for radical action by the state department they couple a demand for a reduction in our small military establishments. But they must know that the head paid to our protests against ill-treatment of our citizens will be exactly proportionate to the belief in our ability to make these protests effective should the need arise."

This is most startling. Did it never occur to President Roosevelt that by expressing it, he offers a burning insult to the civilized governments of the world? Does he really think that they will respect the rights of our citizens in their dominions only in the "exact proportion" to the number of our soldiers and warships? President Roosevelt is an exceedingly interesting, picturesque and forcible character, who would have found a most congenial and glorious field of action at the time of the Crusades, but sometimes strangely fails to appreciate the higher moral aims of modern civilization. He is a patriotic man, but he has the very good service in several ways, and being still young, is capable of doing much more in various important positions aside from the presidency. His is a master nature, but this republic does not want in its presidency a master—least of all one who is prone to believe that he is the master of it, and that to this end he put into his hand the great power of the presidency, including the supreme command of the army and a big navy, with all the temptations and possibilities of such power, so that his ambition to regulate the world according to his notions may have full swing. I humbly submit, would be so hazardous a venture that clear-headed and sober-minded Americans may well, for their country's sake, shrink from the risk.

The Democratic Party.

The alternative is the election of the democratic candidate, Judge Parker. I do not expect the slightest delusion as to the democratic party. I know its faults and shortcomings very well, and I have opposed it often. But I believe that, if put in power, under present circumstances, it can do the country a very important service, partly of a negative, partly of a positive kind. Of course, I do not expect the millennium; but I think we may well expect that it will put a stop to the strenuous pyrotechnics which for some years have distracted us, and bring the republic back to the sober ways of conscientious constitutional and legal government; that it will arrest the existing lavishness of public expenditures and introduce a wholesome economy into our government household; that it will thoroughly overhaul the various government departments, which is all the more necessary as the recent investigation of corrupt practices in the postal service have only scratched the surface, and as further investigations by the republican party in its own time and its own way are not promising substantial results; that it will scale down our enormous and unnecessary expenditures for the army and navy to a figure answering the real needs of the country; that it will start a vigorous movement against the extortions and corruptions of our tariff system; and that it will do away with our utterly undemocratic, financially wasteful and politically demoralizing colonial policy, thus restoring to their old dignity the principles upon which this republic was founded, and reviving the popular reverence for our great traditions which forms the conservative influence so much needed by our democracy. In short, that it will reverse in all these things the principal tendencies of the present administration. I do not mention the gold question, for the movement against the gold standard, which practically died in the presidential election of 1896, is no so dead that the desperate and disreputable republican partisanship, which seeks to frighten timid people, tries in vain to give it a fictitious appearance of life. I hardly know anything more unscrupulous and shameful than this effort to disturb the confidence of the business world merely for party advantage.

The reasons I have here candidly given compel me to believe that the American people will act wisely in making Alton B. Parker their president. I have spoken not as a partisan, but as an independent citizen, who has long been accustomed to regard the good of the country as infinitely more important than the advantage of any party, and who has no interest in political life than the honor and welfare of the republic, to which he is profoundly and gratefully devoted.

COME OUT TO THE LONGINO MEETING TONIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK, IN THE VETERANS' HALL, EMERY-STEINER BUILDING, ON THE VIADUCT. LIVE SPEECHES BY LIVE SPEAKERS.

CRYSTAL BEAUTY.

It was the philosophic Emerson who thought the beautiful gift possessed a fitness which the useful did not. But the gift ideal is the one which blends beauty and utility.

When you're selecting your remembrance for the pretty fall bride, our Cut-Glass Room will afford you many charming suggestions.

Pitchers, Stemware, Trays, Punch Bowls, Salad Bowls.

MAIER & BERKELE, Jewelers.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES INCREASED

H. C. STOCKDELL'S DEFENSE ANALYZED

Issue of Fact Between Stockdell and the Daily Newspapers and the People.

In yesterday's issue of the Atlanta newspapers there was published in behalf of Mr. H. C. Stockdell, candidate for mayor and president of the Southeastern Tariff Association in 1902, when the rates were increased on the property of the city, a statement from the secretary of said association in response to a request therefrom from Mr. Stockdell setting forth that said secretary had never heard or known of Mr. Stockdell advocating or voting for any increase in fire insurance rates and that he (Stockdell) had advocated lower rates, etc.

It is to be noticed first, that these communications are between the secretary and the former president of the association and to be expected that the call for relief would be answered as satisfactorily as the secretary could consistently do.

Second, that it would hardly be expected for the president to vote unless in case of a tie.

The kind of denial made by the secretary raises a new and interesting issue. In The Atlanta Journal of April 1, 1902, on page 1, seventh column, appears headlines as follows:

"Another raise in fire rates. H. C. Stockdell says that instead of lowering, companies will again raise."

From the body of the article appears the following: "Another increase of 25 per cent in insurance rates on merchandise, frame store buildings and manufacturing plants if the fire in other cities continue is predicted by H. C. Stockdell, general agent of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, and president of the Southeastern Tariff Association. This will make a 50 per cent increase upon these classes of risks, as a 25 per cent increase is already in effect."

Mr. Stockdell also predicts another increase in the rate upon Atlanta dwellings which will come as a result of the subdivision of dwellings into classes with various rates.

"The reason for these second increases, according to Mr. Stockdell, is that the insurance companies cannot make money upon stores, merchandise and factories all over the country or in Atlanta dwellings even under the increased rates."

In the same article Mr. Stockdell is quoted as follows from an interview with him: "We positively could not exist under the old rate. I believe that the rate has not yet been advanced enough."

"It would not surprise me at all if there was another general increase in merchandise rates all over the country. 'The rate upon Atlanta dwellings has not been increased. It was lowered some time ago as an experiment. Several of us counseled against it at the time. We believed that it would not pay. It has been proven that we were right. We lost money. The experiment was a failure and the companies were therefore compelled to restore the rate to what it was formerly.'"

It will be observed that according to this interview of Mr. Stockdell he had opposed lowering the rates at the time of the former reduction. It will also be remembered by the people of Atlanta that this former reduction had been promised and was made soon after the city obtained its superior water facilities for fire purposes after the completion of the new water works and that this reduction had been in force many years, but, according to this interview, Mr. Stockdell had opposed making the reduction originally.

There is a broad contrast and conflict between Mr. Stockdell's interview quoted and the certificate of his secretary. The interview claims that he did not have the influence with the association to prevent the reduction of the rate when it was originally made.

The certificate of his secretary claims that he did not have the influence while president of the association to prevent the great increase made in the rate in 1902.

If the interview is correct he opposed the reduction when it was made and later favored the great increase and said the increase was not enough and predicted still further increase.

According to the certificate of his secretary it was a want of influence on his part in the association over which he presided to prevent the increase.

It now becomes pertinent to ask whether a reputable newspaper like The Atlanta Journal, manufactured and published without foundation the interview quoted

from Mr. Stockdell. The interview as quoted bears all the earmarks of careful preparation and it would hardly seem that a reporter in the absence of the statements by Mr. Stockdell could have forged or manufactured the interview. Further, this interview appeared on April 1, and the discussion over the increase of the rates went on up till April 24, and we fail to find any correction or complaint by Mr. Stockdell as to the correctness of the interview credited to him.

During this interval between the appearance of the interview and the closing of the discussion on the 24th of April, there had been various leading editorials against the increase; interviews by many merchants and business men against it; interviews from W. R. Joyner, chief of the fire department; Judge George Hillier, president of the board of water commissioners, and F. A. Pittman, the city building inspector, protesting against the increase.

There had also been serious consideration by the chamber of commerce and the appointment from that body of a committee composed of J. R. Gray, editor of The Atlanta Journal; Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution; A. G. Candler, J. G. Oglesby, Hugh T. Inman, H. S. Johnson, John W. Grant, J. M. High and George W. Parrott to consider the subject with the tariff association and endeavor to get the rate reduced.

In this solemn proceeding the committee addressed a communication to H. C. Stockdell, as chairman of the Southeastern Tariff Association, and appointed a subcommittee to confer with him as such. On the 23d of April, 1902, the committee made an elaborate report, showing the most careful and thorough investigation, the report appearing in the Atlanta Constitution of April 23, 1902, in which these eminent business men of Atlanta advised the people that the increase of rates as made was unreasonably high and further reporting that they were unable to obtain any reduction whatsoever, and thus the fight of the newspapers and the people was ended and lost.

If the interview quoted with Mr. Stockdell was manufactured and fraudulent, it is not strange that during all these proceedings no complaint or correction of it was made. It may be well to mention also that on April 4, 1902, protests against the increase in rates were published in The Atlanta Journal from F. J. Paxson, of the Davidson-Paxson-Stokes Co.; E. R. DuBose, of Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.; D. H. Strauss, of M. Rich & Bros. Co.; B. F. Joel, of the Bass Dry Goods Company; John Morris, of Keely Company; A. J. Johnson, secretary J. M. High Company, and A. J. Hayes, of Hayes-Webb Company.

If the interview with Mr. H. C. Stockdell in The Journal quoted from was even only in substance correct when considered in connection with his official relation to the tariff association, then to vote for him would seem to endorse the association over which he presided in levying this greatly increased rate on the homes and business property of Atlanta, and it would be in order in so voting to thank Mr. Stockdell as the presiding officer for the privilege of paying the increased rate.

It is well to remember the extent of the increase made and the same is reported by the chamber of commerce committee as follows: "On certain classes of property from 60 per cent to 70 per cent, and 43 per cent on that class that experience has shown to be the safest of all risks." And the report of the committee shows that this aggregate increase was made within six months, the first being about 45 per cent on certain property and the last being 25 per cent.

If it shall possibly happen that the interview with Mr. Stockdell quoted from was spurious and without foundation, then, according to the certificate of his secretary, he was without influence with his association over which he presided to prevent the increase. It may be pertinent, however, to ask whether the association which elected Mr. Stockdell did not recognize him to the extent of allowing him to appoint the executive and other committees by whom rates were recommended or fixed.

The certificate of his secretary would seem to damn him with faint praise and indicate that if elected mayor he would not have the influence with his general council to give us the business administration that has been so extravagantly promised.

JOHN B. GOODWIN.

GIVES DETAILS OF LYNCHING

Electric Light Was Put Out Before Mob Got Morrison.

Charleston, S. C., October 2.—Further details of the lynching of John Morrison, the white man who killed Will T. Floyd, Saturday, at Kershaw, have just been received.

Immediately after the killing of Floyd and the arrest of Morrison, feeling became intense. There was little said, but it soon became known that the sheriff of Lancaster was on his way to assist in protecting the prisoner. An electric light had been placed before the guard house door and a policeman was on guard.

About 8 o'clock the light went out and a crowd poured into the alley, overpowered the policeman, took the keys and brought Morrison out. He was

taken just outside the town limits and hanged to a tree with a pair of buggy lines. Two shots were fired into Morrison's back as he swung.

Sheriff Hunter, of Lancaster, with deputies, arrived at Kershaw on a special train a few minutes after the guard house was forced and probably heard the pistol shots. He began searching for the lynching party and found the body about midnight. Troops from Camden arrived later. An inquest was held and the usual verdict rendered. No arrests have been made.

TO TRY KNIGHT AND PENNY.

Are Held Under Charge of Assault on Murder.

Valdosta, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—It is understood that Rube Knight and Ben Penny, the two white men who are now in jail for the killing of Manie Carter at Naylor, Ga., on the night of September 24, will be given a commitment hearing probably next Saturday. It is understood that some sensational allegations will be made in the trial in connection with the killing of the negro Hodge, who was assassinated the same night.

Penny and Knight are held now under a charge with assault with intent to murder, which warrant was sworn out before the death of Carter. The attorney for the prosecution states that this will be dismissed and a warrant for murder secured.

NEGROES OPPOSE BEFORE DAY CLUB

Four Hundred Ministers Unite
Condemning This Movement.

Every Prominent Speaker of Baptist Association Joined in Unqualified Denunciation of Such Incendiary Methods—Appeal Made for Law.

Americus, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—At the convention of the Southwestern Georgia Baptist Association, colored, which has just concluded its thirtieth annual meeting here and attended by nearly four hundred ministers, the alleged "Before Day Clubs" were severely handled.

Every prominent speaker joined in unqualified denunciation of such incendiary methods and appealed strongly and eloquently for law, order and continued friendly relations with the white people. Higher education and industrial advancement were urged and the position of the state press in its denunciations of before day club methods was unqualifiedly endorsed.

The convention as an earnest of its position succeeded in raising \$4,000 for the maintenance of the American institute, a flourishing colored school, and the addition of an industrial department thereto.

CROWDS HEAR REV. A. J. SMITH

Evangelist Preached to Large Y. M. C. A. Audience at Wesley Tabernacle Yesterday.

A large and interested audience gathered at the Wesley Tabernacle at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon to hear the noted evangelist, Rev. Arthur J. Smith, who is here assisting in the gospel union work.

It was a Young Men's Christian Association meeting and largely attended by young men. Dr. Smith spoke on "Broken Hedges and Serpent Bites," taking his text from Eccl. x, 8, as follows: "Whoso breaketh a hedge a serpent shall bite him." He said in part: "God has pared hedges round about man to keep him from sin. In this God has manifested His love to man and His desire for man's salvation. 'There is no hedge of God's walk. Many a man has been kept from sin by the restraining influences of the hand of God.'"

"There is the hedge of the gospel. The story of God's love for man and the gift of His love in Jesus Christ. The life, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. His willingness and power to save. This has kept many a man from sin. 'There is the hedge of the church. Lawlessness would prevail and the streets of Atlanta would flow with blood if it was not for the restraining influences of the church upon society. This was in it. It is the people who throw off the restraint of the church. The streets did flow with blood and the skins of Christians were tarred and made into shoes for infidels to wear. More men would be living in sin today if it were not for the church.'"

"There is the hedge of the home. The man who has had a home and has left it finds it hard to break away from its influences. Mother's prayers follow him even around the world and then he feels a restraint when tempted to sin. 'There is the hedge of conscience. God has placed within man a voice that warns him not to sin and reproves him when he does unless he so hardens himself against it that he does not hear the voice. A man who is conscientious will be kept from many a sin.'"

"But when a man breaks through these hedges, turns his back upon the hour, the gospel, the church and the home and sears his conscience as with a hot iron he will soon see that he has been bitten by the old serpent, the devil, and will suffer the awful consequences of his sin."

Dr. Smith then related many incidents of sin and its awful consequences that had come under his own observations. Some of the incidents made many men in his audience shudder. He said he wished he could paint the picture ten thousands times blacker than meat might have and turn from sin as they would from serpents.

In closing, he said God had provided a cure for the serpent's bite and that was Christ on the cross. "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son be lifted up that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life. And whosoever Christ and Christ alone can save from the guilt, consequences and power of sin."

Americus Open Mission.

Cardiff, October 2.—Reuben A. Torrey and C. M. Alexander, the American evangelists, today opened a mission in Torrey hall, which had been specially built for the purpose and which has a capacity of 7,000 persons. There was remarkable enthusiasm shown at the meeting and thousands who were unable to obtain admission were turned from the doors.

Empress at Copenhagen.

Copenhagen, October 2.—The dowager empress of Russia, Maria Frodorevna, arrived here this afternoon. The royal family of Denmark and Queen Alexandra of Great Britain met her at the station.

Write to R. M. Rose Co., "The Old Reliable" Distillers, Atlanta, for Catalogue "C," the most complete book ever printed for a liquor firm for distribution to consumers. Contains much valuable information—things not generally known—also "The Distillation of Whiskies," "How to Care for Wines," "How to Serve Wines Properly," "Toasts," Recipes, Punches for Receptions, Etc." "How to Mix all the New Drinks." It's yours for the asking.

1854-1904

WALTHAM WATCHES

HAVE STOOD THE TEST OF TIME.

"The Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, free upon request.

(AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY,

WALTHAM, MASS.)

"RIVERSIDE" grade especially recommended.

A Positive Cure for Indigestion, Sick Headache, Heart Burn. Acts on Liver and Bowels.

TYNER'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY

Write Box 139, Atlanta, Ga. "How to get bottle FREE" At All Drug Stores.

PERJURY CASE TAKES NEW TURN

Famous Markey-Matter Atttracts Attention of Courts.

Valdosta, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—The famous Markey perjury case, which was recently tried in the circuit court at Jasper, Fla., ended in a rather unexpected manner. George L. Markey, a well-known and popular citizen, was last year tried and convicted on a charge of perjury in connection with a divorce suit filed in Florida against his former wife two or three years ago, and was sentenced to a term in the state prison.

His attorneys carried the case to the supreme court, which granted him a new trial. This trial has recently ended, Mr. Markey being cleared on a point of law, the judge directing a verdict of not guilty.

Immediately on the announcement of the result he was arrested on a new indictment of the grand jury for perjury, growing out of the old case. The state alleges that Markey was a citizen of Georgia at the time of filing the divorce suit and base the perjury charge on affidavits he made claiming citizenship in Florida.

Mr. Markey is no wa citizen of Douglas, Ga., and has many friends in south Georgia. He is now at liberty on a \$1,000 bond.

EISEMAN BROS.,

Entire Building—Six Floors and Basement.

October Suits.

The fabrics bear the old strong names that thrift and good taste have approved for years—Cheviots, Homespuns, Cassimeres, Worsteds—and the like.

Autumnal color schemes—brown in a score of tones—solid or relieved by little dashes, stripings or fleckings of bright tints. This season, the man in brown will be ubiquitous.

Blues, Grays, Blacks—the variety is greater than we've ever before shown. All the real nobby patterns have found place in this stock.

The freshness and beauty of our October Suits make friends on sight. Men still wearing threadbare summer clothing are hoping for cold weather so that the newer, heavier, handsomer Suits now being displayed here—\$10.00 to \$35.00—may be donned.

EISEMAN BROS.,

11-13-15-17 WHITEHALL ST.

ATLANTA—WASHINGTON—BALTIMORE.

Agents for Celebrated Hess Shoes, Stuttgarter Sanitary Underwear, Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Underwear.

CLASS TEAMS IN FINE SHAPE

Good Prospects at Emory for a Splendid Series of Games.

Emory College, Oxford, Ga., October 2.—(Special).—The first football game of the season was pulled off yesterday afternoon between the upperclassmen and underclassmen. The teams were about evenly matched, and the game was hotly contested throughout.

Rayne kicked off for the upperclassmen and the ball was caught on the 5 yard line, and advanced 10 yards. As the men were not thoroughly trained they only played 20-minute halves. The coaches were very much pleased with the show the men put up and hope to have great football at Emory by the time the season opens up.

Neither side scored in the first half, but in the second half the upperclassmen bucked the line and made end runs for three touchdowns, winning the game by the score of 16 to 0.

The lineup was as follows:

Upperclassmen.	Underclassmen.
Johnson, center.	Adams
Stroder, right guard.	Stroder
Council, left guard.	Girardeau
Scandlin, right tackle.	McCamy
Bush, left tackle.	King
Rayne, full back.	Lorance
Lewis, left half.	Sneaker
Fleming, right half.	Phillips
Barron, left end.	Roberts
Bush, right end.	Thomas

Referee, Lee. Umpire, Brown. Line-

man, Williams. Timekeepers, Stratford

and Holliday.

The Emory College Athletic association

elects its officers this morning for the

coming year.

M. D. Council, of McRae, Ga., was

elects president of the Athletic association.

L. P. Wilson, of Anniston, Ala., vice

president.

J. A. Beddingfield, of Covington, was

elects secretary, and Oliver E. Rayne,

of New Orleans, La., captain of field

sports. W. H. Scandlin, of Shreveport,

La., was elected manager of the team.

The representatives of the sophomores

and freshman classes on the executive

committee were J. M. Woodruff and Will

Roberts.

Football practice at Emory college for

the coming season has started. The men

of the four teams are reporting for practice

every afternoon. The outlook for

four fast teams this fall is as promising

as could be expected this early in the

season.

As the senior class has had four years

of practice and much more experience

than the other classes, it is the general

opinion that they will win the pennant,

but this year all four teams seem to be

placed almost on equal footing.

There are splendid coaches, all of them

being men who have had years of experience

on varsity teams.

Professor J. P. Hanner, who is now

coaching the senior team, played half

back on Vanderbilt's crack team of '94.

Professor F. Clyde Brown, who is now

coaching the sophomore class, played

tackle on the University of Nashville

team in '96.

The junior class is coached by Profes-

or T. N. Duncan. Professor Duncan

played right end on Indiana for two years.

The senior class returned seven men,

who will probably fill their old places on

the team. The men returned and the

positions they will probably play are as

follows: Stroder and Council, right and

left guard; Scandlin, right tackle; Spear,

left tackle; Rayne will be shifted from

half to full, while Lewis and Fleming

will play the halves. Barron will play

right end. Among the most promising

candidates out for the vacant places are

Johnson, Duncan, Thomas, Bush and

Holliday. Johnson weighs about 195

pounds. He is very active, and will prob-

ably make center. The seniors lost good

men in Saunders, Tarbutton and Spark-

man. Their places will be filled by the

above candidates.

The juniors were the most unfortunate

of the classes in the loss of men. They

only returned three old men: McCamy,

tackle; Quillian, center, and Girardeau,

tackle. The most promising candidates

for this team are King, Cox, Johnson,

Lorance, Adams, Baker, and Mabel.

The freshmen returned six men, who

will probably fill their old places on the

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MANY TWIRLER STARS IN SOUTH

Unofficial Record of Pitchers Shows Good Work This Year.

The glory of a season that is passed can live but in the dope book of the fan these days, but the work of the pitchers of the Southern League during this season has been of such a character to live for many years to come in the minds as well as in the dope books of those who witnessed games of this season.

In many leagues where the teams are equally matched in pitchers as they were in the Southern the number of games won and lost by the different twirlers would not show up in such great shape as in this league.

Fourteen twirlers of the realm, men who worked out in their part of the games played, not those who participated in three or four games only, worked out an average for the season better than .600. This is a rather remarkable thing in a baseball season.

Another thing. It would seem as if baseball follows the other rules of life. To the man who has more shall be given and to him that hath nothing everything shall be taken away.

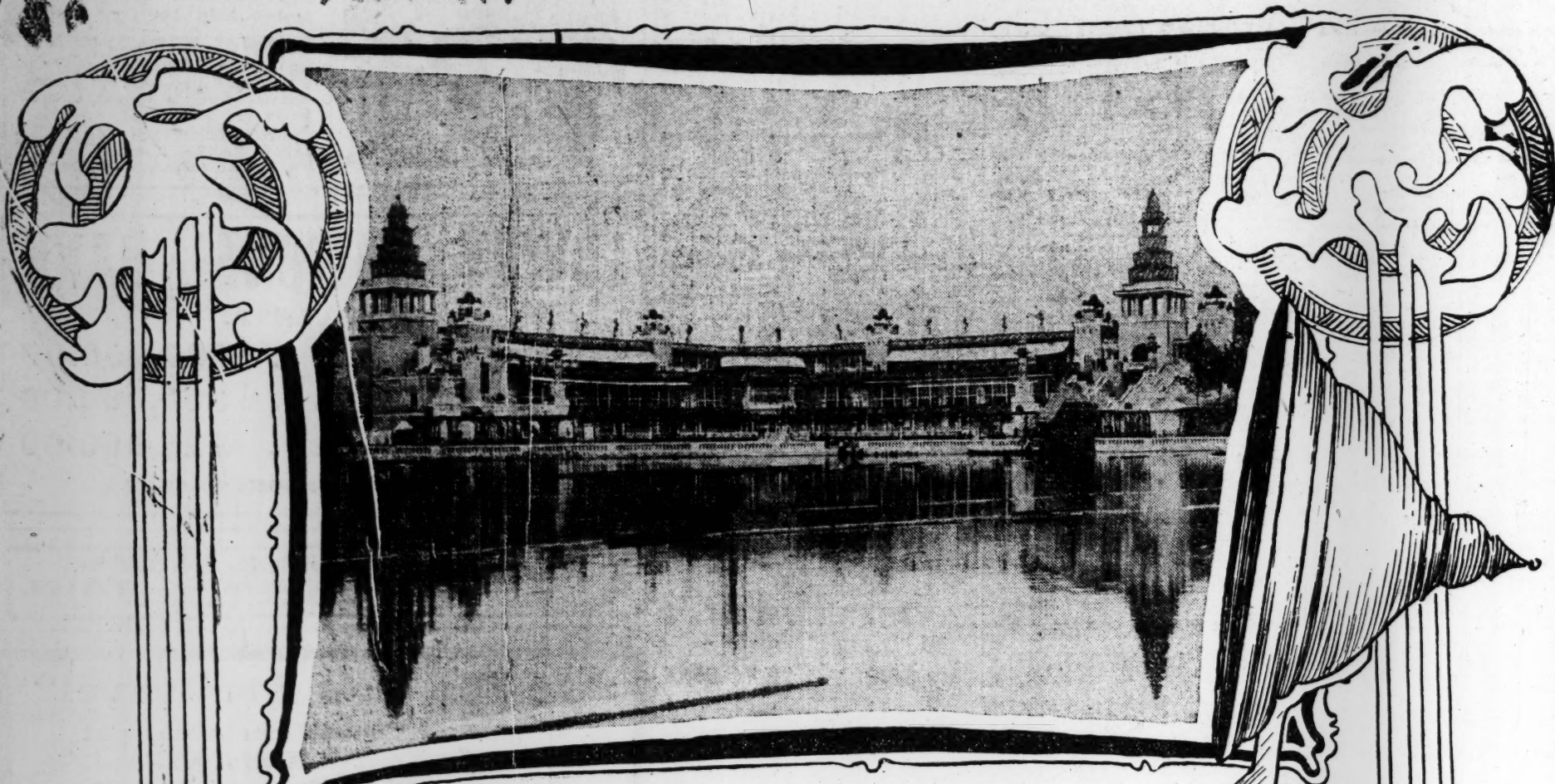
A proof of this is found in the fact that the leading pitchers of the league, once started on their career of victory, met few setbacks in the way of losing games.

Smith, of Atlanta, by all odds the leader of the league this season, was knocked out of the box in two games and yet was counted a victor in one, and did not lose the other, the contest ending in a tie. Such is fortune. And Goodwin, the star of the Memphis team, was knocked out of the box several times and had about the same fortune.

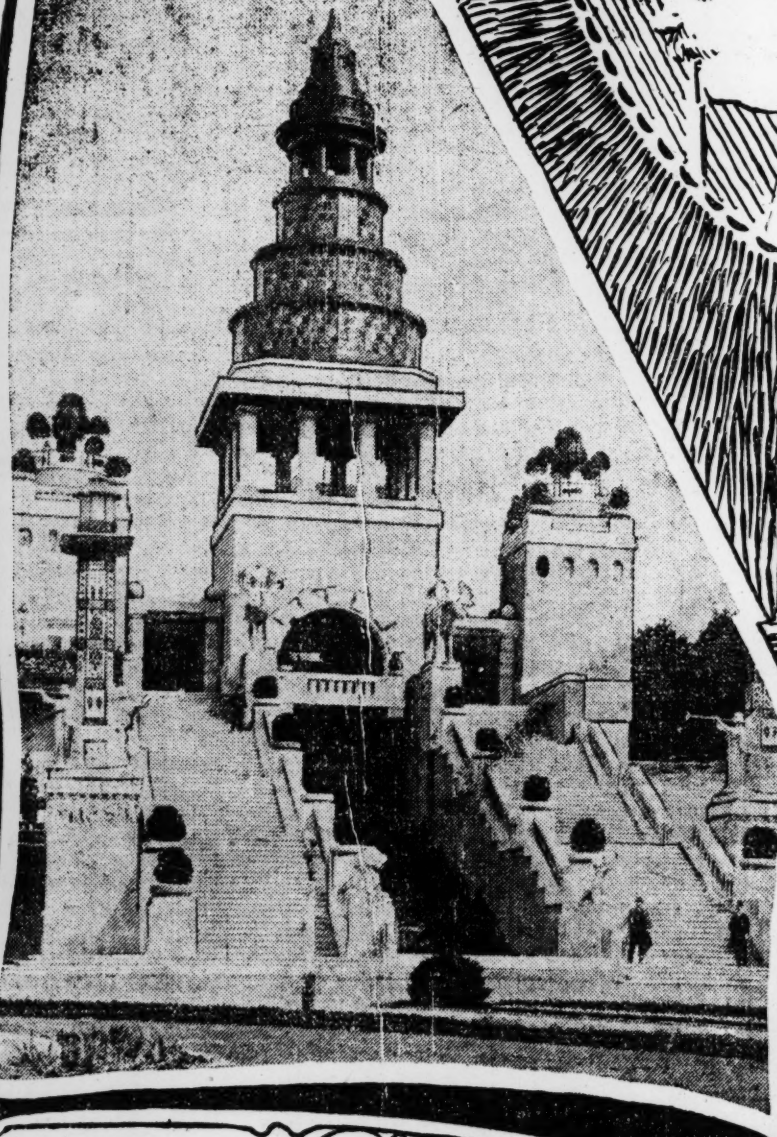
The averages of the Southern League twirlers for the year follows:

Pitcher.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Mott, At.	1	1	0	1.000
Bayne, At.	4	4	0	1.000
Smith, At.	40	30	10	.750
Reagin, Br.	8	6	2	.750
Goodwin, Mem.	24	18	6	.750
Reising, N. O.	4	3	1	.750
Wiggs, N. O.	18	13	5	.722
French, N. O.	27	18	9	.667
Childs, At.	3	2	1	.667
Brown, Mem.	17	11	6	.647
McIntyre, Mem.	28	18	10	.643
Brett, St. L.	25	16	9	.640
Dunm, N. O.-Bir.	19	12	7	.632
McKee, Mem.	26	16	10	.615
Trickle, Nash.	13	8	5	.615
McPartlin, L. R.	13	8	5	.615
McKee, N. O.	11	6	5	.545
Minahan, Br.	23	14	9	.609
Herman, Nash.	33	20	13	.606
Abel, Shrv.	5	3	2	.600
Whitford, Br.	20	10	7	.588
Guese, L. R.	26	15	11	.577
Ely, At.	28	16	12	.571
Watts, N. O.-Sh.	33	20	13	.556
Watt, L. R.	31	17	14	.548
McMakin, At.	19	10	9	.526
Watt, Br.	25	13	12	.520
Pylant, Br.	14	7	7	.500
G. Clarke, Br.	24	12	12	.500
Wagner, Shrv.	2	1	1	.500
Welch, Mem.	2	1	1	.500
Swann, Shrv.	31	15	16	.484
Ehret, Mem.	23	11	12	.476
Stultz, N. O.	33	16	17	.461
Platt, Nash.	39	18	21	.462
Lee, Mont.	27	12	15	.444
Wright, At.	9	4	5	.444
Gilliam, Shrv.	9	4	5	.444
Russell, Nash.	7	3	4	.424
Wright, Shrv.	33	14	19	.424
Edwin, L. R.	27	11	16	.408
Dwyer, At.-L. R.	5	2	3	.400
Wright, At.	5	2	3	.400
R. Clarke, Br.	5	2	3	.400
Brandt, Mont.	13	5	8	.385
Hardy, At.	24	9	15	.375
Wright, Shrv.	19	7	12	.368
Danneher, L. R.	9	3	6	.333
Wilson, Mont.	12	4	8	.333
Floyd, Br.	12	4	8	.333
Gardner, Mont.	18	4	14	.222
Alloway, Br.	13	3	10	.230
Wright, Br.	13	3	10	.230

MOST PALATIAL BEER GARDEN IN THE WORLD CONSTRUCTED FOR THE DRINKERS OF BERLIN



BERLIN'S
BEAUTIFUL
BEER-DRINKER'S
PALACE



TOWER OF
BERLIN'S
NEW BEER
PALACE

Special Cable.

BERLIN, October 2.—Berlin, the mightiest beer-drinking community on earth, now boasts of the biggest and greatest beer garden in the world. At Halensee, one of the many pretty suburbs surrounding the Kaiser's capital, there has been erected a wonderful series of terraced structures seating 20,000 persons. The architect, a young German-American named A. F. M. Lange, who practiced his profession at Chicago, has succeeded in evolving a unique scheme for combining, with splendid effects, the natural beauties of scenery at Halensee

with an entirely novel construction scheme. The "Terraces," as this huge resort is known, consist of a great L-shaped building with three floors and balcony, each having a total length of 750 feet. The architecture, which reminds the American observer at first glance of some great world's fair ensemble, is of the old Assyrian style of Nineveh. The striking features are two gigantic towers at either extreme, reaching to a height of 150 feet. The towers resting on stone foundations with massive columns are of opalescent glass and lighted from within. Glass obelisks, also lending themselves to brilliant lighting effects at night, rise from

the first terrace, while from one end, beneath the tower, flows a tremendous artificial water fall from a height of 100 feet. Graceful, broad stone steps lead from the base of the towers, which rest on the top terrace, to the open water and lawn below, while the entire grounds at night are aglow with electricity from multi-colored lamps. The scene reminds one of nothing so much as an electrical display at a great world's exposition, the effect being much enhanced by two splendid military bands and the exhilaration contributed by a throng numbering thousands.

Each of the terraces is fringed with rows of costly plants and flowers, and in the brilliant sun they look like a huge conservatory abloom. The uppermost balcony is surrounded with antique statuary. The "Terraces" stand on the shore of Lake Malensee, a beautiful body of clear water surrounded by some of the handsomest forest and shrubbery in Germany. One of the unique arrangements of the "Terraces" culinary department, enabling the management to serve guests promptly, is the ingenious system of coffee distribution. Germans not only crave for lager, but for coffee, as everybody knows, and at the "Terraces" coffee is made on the roof and circulated all over

the tremendous establishment through porcelain pipes, so that waiters may turn on faucets at dozens of points and draw the beverage promptly. Although Berlin boasts of dozens of gardens—people here live in the garden from June to October—the "Terraces" have done an enormous business during the few months they have been open, and already rank as one of the show sights of this growing metropolis. As an architectural triumph and downright constructive novelty they are certainly without an equal anywhere in the world.

Nursing Mothers

Have a double demand upon strength and nourishment that is ideally met in

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S Malt-Nutrine

It supplies the food needed by mother and child, aids convalescence, builds up the system, is easily retained and digested.

Sold by all Druggists. Prepared by
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n
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A visit to the World's Fair City is not complete without a trip to the Anheuser-Busch Brewery.

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SOUTHERN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

LARGEST PHARMACY FACULTY SOUTH
15 NORTH BROAD STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

MILITARY HONOR MARKS FUNERAL

Lieutenant Flake Is Laid to Rest in Oakland.

Details from Sixteenth United States and Fifth Georgia Accompany Remains to Last Resting Place—Brave Officer Was Killed in Philippines.

With all of the solemn pageantry of a military funeral, services were held over the remains of Lieutenant Campbell Wallace Flake at Trinity Methodist church yesterday afternoon. Lieutenant Flake was a member of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, Company A, and was shot to death while leading his men against a fortified Moro house at Ramien, Lake Lano, in the Philippines.

There were details from the Sixteenth, now stationed at Fort McPherson, and members of the Fifth regiment of Georgia, under Colonel Anderson, the regulars in their uniforms of khaki and the state troops in their uniforms of blue.

From the undertaking parlors of Barclay Brandon, the ashes of the deceased were escorted by a platoon of soldiers, the remains being carried on a caisson draped with the American Stars and Stripes under which Lieutenant Flake fell fighting, while resting on the caisson were the belt and sword and the cap worn by the officer. As the remains neared the church the band of the Sixteenth played "Nearer My God to Thee," and the caisson was carried into Trinity church which was already crowded with many standing.

The detail for the funeral from Fort McPherson was composed of one platoon, Co. E, 16th Infantry (12 complete files with necessary complement of non-commissioned officers and one musician), under command of Second Lieutenant Louis Soladig.

The following named officers acted as pall bearers: Second Lieutenants Kingman, Hyatt, Churchill, James, McCune, Peyton, Atkins and Pickering. The following named sergeants, 16th Infantry, acted as body bearers: Sergeant Swinfield, E. Barton, Company A; Sergeant Edward P. Moore, Company B; Sergeant Girard A. Gamache, Company C; Sergeant Angus McDonald, Company D; Sergeant Edward Mahoney, Company E; Sergeant William F. Fender, Company F; Sergeant Hans P. Johnson, Company G; Sergeant Alexander White, Company H.

Service by Dr. Bradley.

Rev. Dr. H. S. Bradley, pastor of the Trinity Methodist church, conducted the services. Explaining that he had known the young officer but slightly before he had left Atlanta to go to the Philippines, he took occasion to dwell on the subject of death, the death that is only sleeping and leads to eternal life, rather than any eulogy of Lieutenant Flake. This officer had considered his duty more than his life, and had met death in the carrying out of commands from his superior officer. There was simply no greater eulogy than this simple fact which spoke so much more eloquently than words.

There was the singing of "One Sweetly Solemn Thought" and other hymns that carry with them the comfort that belongs to the hour of trial. Then Dr. Bradley spoke of the real time of rejoicing in the highest sense attending death, rather than the customs which are so universal in the present time. He pointed out many places in the Scriptures and in every instance emphasized the fact that death was always referred to as the beginning of better things with the rest that comes after a life of struggling and trying.

With the close of the service, the remains were again carried to the waiting caisson by the soldier pallbearers. There was the slow tolling of the bell and then the column, headed by the third under Chief Musician Kline, led the way to Oakland cemetery.

There was the long roll of the muffled drums that seemed to catch the sad note of the tolling bell, the music of horns hushed to the softness of sorrow, and the measured tread that with the "Dirge Dolorosa" started on the last march of the brave young Atlanta officer.

At the cemetery there was the last salute and above the floral offerings curled the smoke of the rifles as a fitting benediction for a young soldier who died nobly for love of country.

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Wm. Lloyd, Atlanta, Ga., Pioneer Teacher south. 25 years and more on Whitehall st. White China, Gold, Colors, Brushes, etc. Teachers supplied and taught to teach.

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Business College
Late of Sullivan & Sullivan
Shorthand Dept., E. C. Orrington, Bookkeeping Dept., D. E. Shumaker. Catalogue free. A. G. Orrington, Prop., Kiser Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

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Greater demand for our graduates than we can supply. Address: Dr. George F. Payne, Dean, 43 Whitehall, Atlanta, Ga.

Sole right to teach Byrne System in South. Either Course \$4.00. 150 Words per Minute in Shorthand in 7 to 12 weeks. *Commercial College*
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Corner Marietta and Peachtree.
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If you cannot call, write.

Goodwin Rally

522 Decatur Street, corner Daniel, 8 o'clock tonight. Good speaking. Come out.

THINKS PARKER WILL WIN RACE

Congressman Clayton, of Alabama, Is Interviewed in Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—Hon. Henry D. Clayton, congressman from the third Alabama district, who spent yesterday in the city, the guest of his brother in law, Captain Wiley Williams, firmly believes that Judge Parker is a winner. In speaking of the prospects for democratic success next November, he said that New York state is practically certain to go for Parker. He believes that the same conditions which will carry New York also prevail in New Jersey, Connecticut and Delaware, and that those states will also be found safely in the democratic column.

Mr. Clayton is on the list of speakers subject to the orders of the national democratic committee and left today for Delaware, where will make several speeches, going from that state to Indiana.

Court Added to Sentence.
Columbus, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—At Seale, Ala., during the session of Russell circuit court just closed, Thomas A. Chambers, a white man, was found guilty of striking an 80-year-old negro with a hoe, and fined \$250. To this fine Judge Evans added six months at hard labor.

Woman Burglar Sent Up.
Columbus, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—A sentence of two years in the penitentiary was received by Emma Pierson, a negro woman of Girard, who was tried and convicted of burglary at the session of Russell circuit court at Seale, Ala. It was claimed that she was a member of a gang of female burglars.

Wilkins Wynn Convicted.
Columbus, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—Wilkins Wynn, the slayer of R. E. L. Henderson, of Columbus, was convicted of murder in the second degree at Seale, Ala., yesterday afternoon, and was sentenced to seventeen years in the penitentiary.

Boys Give Band Concert.
Columbus, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—The Boys' Band, Drum and Bugle corps of the Georgia Industrial home at Macon gave a concert at Springer opera house this afternoon for the benefit of the home. When they left Macon September 21st the home was \$1,000 in debt. Since then they have sent to Macon \$600. At this rate the young musicians will soon pay the home out of debt. They leave tomorrow for Hamilton, Chipley, Greenville, Woodbury and Thomaston, Ga.

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WE CAN PLACE YOU IN A POSITION
Do you know where it is? We do.
We have openings for high-grade men
of all kinds—salesmen, executives, technical
men—paying from \$1,000 to \$10,000 a
year. Higher grade exclusively. Write
for plan and booklet. H. P. GORDON (Inc.)
Philadelphia. Offices in New York, Chi-
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WANTED—A blacksmith: one that does
shoeing. Address W. Clement, Big
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WANTED—A first-class woodworker, in
carriage repair shop, capable of doing
the plainest work on farm wagons to
the finest work on landaus and victo-
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THE MARTIN & HOYT CO., 400-411
Austell, want good men, ca-
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WANTED—While you learn—Short-hand taught
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SCHOLARSHIP FREE for one month,
day or night. Call or write for particu-
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A GOOD reliable man to solicit life in-
surance in Atlanta. Good contract to
the right one. Apply to Edgar Dunlap,
manager, Prudential bldg.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade.
Few weeks complete. Special induc-
ements to distant applicants. Can earn
expenses before finishing. Graduates
make \$12 to \$15 weekly. Positions wait-
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MOIER'S BARBER COLLEGE, NEW
YORK CITY. More students wanted.
Chance to earn free scholarships, board
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leaving home. Eight weeks complete
full course. Positions positively guar-
anteed graduates. Write for catalogue.

WANTED—A good candy maker at once,
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of wages given. Strict reference required.
Box 442, Jacksonville, Fla.

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WANTED-SALESMEN.

LADY assistant for branch office; estab-
lished house; paid weekly; no in-
vestment required; position permanent;
previous experience not essential. Ad-
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AGENTS for Cram's Magnificent Twen-
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World's latest and most beautiful map
publication ever printed. Low price; big
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WANTED—Canvassers for THE SUNNY
SOUTH in every Georgia town and also
in the towns of all other southern states.
A splendid opportunity for women want-
ing a little supplementary "pin money"
income. The cost of The Sunny South is
only 50 cents per year and its circulation
is now nearly 100,000. Extraordi-
nary commission inducements and the
easiest and cheapest freebie paper for
which to get subscribers. Write for particu-
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MEN of character and ability to solicit
life insurance for an old line mutual
company. Liberal contracts, for first
year's commissions. Apply to Edgar
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WANTED—Industrious man or woman,
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\$2.00 for one month's treatment. H. H.
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faster than any other. Office 71 White-
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NEW and second-hand machines; parts,
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SWANWILD, world-famed scientific
Palmist; exponent of the occult forces
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ALSO shears and cutlery sharpened and
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South Pryor. Bell 'phone 1192, Atlanta,
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SIGNET RINGS.

and fobs, first-class goods at moderate
prices. 'Phone me about your clock.
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WE are specialists in the job printing
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at the least possible cost, that few, if any
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MORRIS Storage and Transfer Co. pack,
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Other business interests available for sell-
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I CAN sell your business, any kind, any-
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save one. Results count. I get results.
George Ware, business broker, 725 Cen-
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SOUTH in every Georgia town and also
in the towns of all other southern states.
A splendid opportunity for women want-
ing a little supplementary "pin money"
income. The cost of The Sunny South is
only 50 cents per year and its circulation
is now nearly 100,000. Extraordi-
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easiest and cheapest freebie paper for which
to get subscribers. Write for particulars to
The Sunny South, Atlanta, Ga.

HANDSOME half-tones made on short
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WANTED—Partner with \$3,500 to invest
in business that will pay 50 per cent
inside 45 months; no continuous. Write
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DON'T WAIT, but give your order now
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235 Capitol ave. Everything new and
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THE WILLIAMS & FLAHERTY CO. of New
York, has opened a branch office in
Atlanta, in the new Fourth National
Bank building, for the purpose of doing
a commission business in cotton seed
products. Whether you want to buy or sell
any cotton oil, meal, hulls, etc., in car
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WE are headquarters in Atlanta for
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Send for prices. Harrison's Southern
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WE GET renters for furnished or unfur-
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ELEGANT second floor, steam heated,
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of that character. Our newspaper half-
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Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga., second
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want furniture, musical instruments or
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TYPEWRITERS—All makes, sold, ex-
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sole dealers Williams' typewriter. 'Phone
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SOUTH in every Georgia town and also
in the towns of all other southern states.
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ing a little supplementary "pin money"
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only 50 cents per year and its circulation
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easiest and cheapest freebie paper for
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COAL! COAL! All kinds; cheapest
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A RESPONSIBLE CONCERN MAKING
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817-818 CENTURY BUILDING.

MONEY loaned on real estate, 3 to 5
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MONEY supplied salaried people with-
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THE UNION Savings Bank, 24 South
Broad st., lends money on real estate
and other collateral, buys purchase
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I REPRESENT two northern corpora-
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gives me an unlimited supply of quick
low rate money to be loaned on Atlanta
real estate for 5 and 6 per cent inter-
est, depending on the amount desired and
the security offered. It will cost you
nothing to obtain my terms and rates be-
fore borrowing, expenses are reasonable
and prompt attention will be given to
your application. S. B. Turman,
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SPECIAL HOME FUNDS to lend; any
amount, 4, 5 and 6 per cent. Write
or call S. W. Carey, 6 1-2 S. Broad.

CHEAP local and eastern money for
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J. H. JAMES, 415 Century bldg., 'phone
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Are made in many grades.
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD
Tires are made in one grade only—the
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Built to order. High-grade repairing.
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Tops, aprons and forgings to order.

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men to travel Georgia,
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FOR SALE—MACHINERY.
FOR SALE—One new Burtall 25-horse
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mill—complete. J. D. Childs, Musella, Ga.

FOR EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE
UNINCUMBERED PROPERTY TO
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FOR CITY PROPERTY, VACANT FOR
IMPROVED; RESIDENCE FOR IN-
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REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
A GRAVER real estate and loans, 264
South Pryor street, Bell 2791, makes
a specialty of selling and leasing on
all classes of property.

WANTED—BOARDERS.

THE Ballard House, opposite the Gov-
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ment of Mrs. E. M. Warner, late of the
"Nonpareil." She has a few choice
rooms for rent to desirable parties. She
furnishes the best table board. 'Phone
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COUPLE can secure excellent board in
private family; large, comfortable front
room. Apply B. O. J., Constitution.

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TIONS.

CHRISTIAN Endeavor hotel, world's
fair, one of the largest hotels in the
world, at exposition gate, Market street
corner from union station; safety,
comfort and convenience; everybody wel-
come. Write for particulars. Address
Christian Endeavor Hotel, St. Louis.

NEW FLAT—large rooms, porcelain
bath, all improvements, walking dis-
tance, reasonable. Owner, 82 Williams
st., near W. Baker.

FOR RENT—A desirable home, with
large grounds, shade and fruit trees.
House supplied with water, hot and cold,
in bath room, butler's pantry and kit-
chen. House has hall, parlor, dining room,
library, three bedrooms, with dressing
rooms, large closets, store room and pan-
try. A good tenant desired. For infor-
mation and to see the place, call 175 Au-
gusta Avenue, Copenhagen.

GET our weekly rent bulletin giving de-
scriptions of everything to rent. We
move tenants free; see notice. John J.
Woodside, renting agent, 60 North Broad
street.

FOR RENT—A two-story 7-room house,
with every convenience; servant room
and coal house; good neighborhood, 480
Courtland ave.; \$35 a month.

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SAUNDERS & MORRIS, successors to
Girardeau & Saunders, No. 9 S. Broad
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list. 'Phone moved free; see contract.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and
rooms in any part of the city. Call and
we will take you to see anything on our
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North Forsyth street.

WE have recently added the rent feature
to our business and find a growing de-
mand for houses. List your property
with us for quick returns. Woods &
Sturgeon, 728 Empire.

FOR RENT—My residence, 314 Peachtree
street, 8 rooms, stable and servant's
rooms. Price \$100. Might take rent in
board. 415 Century, 'Phone 944. John H.
James.

NEW FLAT—large rooms, porcelain
bath, all improvements, walking dis-
tance, reasonable. Owner, 82 Williams
st., near W. Baker.

FOR RENT—A desirable home, with
large grounds, shade and fruit trees.
House supplied with water, hot and cold,
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with every convenience; servant room
and coal house; good neighborhood, 480
Courtland ave.; \$35 a month.

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J. W. GOLDSMITH AND SON, N. E. ...
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A TEN-ROOM house on Washington
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for \$4,500, payable as follows: \$500 cash
and \$40 per month. This is just the
renting price. If you want a bargain
address No. 45, care this office.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON.—Under and by virtue of the authority
vested in me in the last will and testament
of J. W. Rucker, as the sole surviving exe-
cutor of said will, I will sell, at the court
house door, in Fulton county, Georgia, on
Tuesday, October 4, within the legal hours of
sale, all of the remaining notes, accounts and
chooses in action, still held by me as such
executor; a full description and list of each
and all of which may be had upon applica-
tion at my office, at the Madison-Rucker
Banking Company, in Atlanta, before the
sale, or at the court house at the time of
sale. Terms cash. R. P. MADDOX,
Surviving Executor of the Will of J. W.
Rucker.

FOR SALE—One new Burtall 25-horse
boiler and 20-horse engine, mounted,
and one No. 2 Hinch & Drumgold saw
mill—complete. J. D. Childs, Musella, Ga.

FOR EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE
UNINCUMBERED PROPERTY TO
EXCHANGE FOR EQUITIES, FARMS
FOR CITY PROPERTY, VACANT FOR
IMPROVED; RESIDENCE FOR IN-
VESTMENT AND VICE VERSA. CHAS.
F. CLOVER & CO., 716 PRUDENTIAL
BUILDING.

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
A GRAVER real estate and loans, 264
South Pryor street, Bell 2791, makes
a specialty of selling and leasing on
all classes of property.

WANTED—Millinery
men to travel Georgia,
Alabama, Florida and
Mississippi; must be com-
petent. Only those with
an established trade
need apply. Henry S.
Hecht & Co., Baltimore,
Maryland.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY.
FOR SALE—One new Burtall 25-horse
boiler and 20-horse engine, mounted,
and one No. 2 Hinch & Drumgold saw
mill—complete. J. D. Childs, Musella, Ga.

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Hecht & Co., Baltimore,
Maryland.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY.
FOR SALE—One new Burtall 25-horse
boiler and 20-horse

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whiskey
of
quality.

It's really superb every-
body says so.
What everybody says
must be so.
Have you tried it?

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"b & b"
strictly wholesale.



Old men, in adversity,
submit to the horrors
of poverty in different
spirits. Some are hum-
ble and penitent, be-
lieving their burdens
to be the will of God.
Others are self-accus-
ing, resentful, regret-
ful—harboring the
thought that their
plight is the result of
early extravagance and
indifference. They
knew the end would
be unhappy, but failed
to provide against its
sorrows by becoming
a policyholder in the
Equitable Life. How-
ever, they do not suf-
fer in vain.
Their lives are elo-
quent and visible
warnings to thousands
who otherwise might
not yield their trust to
the Strongest Insur-
ance Company in the
world.

ROBERT L. FOREMAN,
MANAGER FOR GEORGIA,
Equitable Building, Atlanta.

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diseases cured. New hydrotherapeutic ap-
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fine livery and outdoor pastimes. THE
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strictest sense and patronized by the
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allows stop-overs at Covington, Va., on
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valuable information—
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known—also "The dis-
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FARM AND FARMERS.

Notice to Inquirers.

1. Write plainly and to the point, giving only questions to which answers are desired.
2. Confine inquiries strictly to matters concerning the farm.
3. Never ask for answers by mail.
4. Never ask where an article can be had, nor the price.
5. Always give your full name and address. If you do not wish your name published, say so, and initials only will be printed.
6. Carefully file this page for future reference, as you will be writing another file to see if it has not been already answered.
7. Look ahead and see if your inquiries are not answered in "answer" in next paper. The editor must hand in the copy a week before the paper is published.
8. Address all inquiries and communications to this department.

THE CONSTITUTION.
(F. and V. Department.)

SOIL FERTILITY.

We often speak of rich and productive soils and of poor and unproductive soils, and "worn out" or "exhausted" soils, and a very common notion is that a rich soil is one that contains a much larger quantity of the elements of plant food than are found in what is denominated a poor soil, or a worn-out soil. It is a remarkable fact, however, that a soil that is known to be highly productive may not contain so large a quantity of plant food as another soil that has been worn out or exhausted to the point that it is no longer capable of producing profitably. It is a fact that one acre of land may contain thousands of pounds of plant food, when only hundreds are actually necessary, and yet be altogether infertile and unproductive; while another acre may contain a liberal supply of the elements of plant growth and yet be very productive.

The reason for this apparent inconsistency is the fact that the really rich, but unproductive, acre may have nearly all of its plant food elements locked up in insoluble forms, or chemical combinations, and, as such, is not available to the plant. It is as if a man were to have a "might as well not have been created, for all the good which they have yet rendered mankind." The fundamental problem, then, of all good farming is how to make soluble and available these latent and hitherto inert and inactive constituents of the soil.

The total quantities of these insoluble elements of plant food that are present in an acre of any ordinary soil that has heretofore been productive but has become exhausted, or "worn out," will surprise any one who has given no thought to the question. According to the analysis of eminent chemists, the following table gives the average content of the three most important elements—phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash—of forty-nine different soils. The samples represent the soil to the depth of 8 inches, or the first 8 inches of depth, and the figures represent the number of pounds of each element found in an acre of soil to the depth of 8 inches:

Pounds of phosphoric acid . . . 4,219
Pounds of potash . . . 16,317
Pounds of nitrogen . . . 3,053

The above statement excludes any account of the many tons of lime and much smaller quantities of sulphur, chlorine, sodium, iron and other ingredients that are always present in great abundance in every acre of soil.

How insignificant is the amount of phosphoric acid we add to the soil when we apply a sack, or 200 pounds, of high-grade acid phosphate to one acre. The 200 pounds would cover the acre, say, 32 pounds of phosphoric acid—altogether, while there are already present in the acre within the first 8 inches of soil not less than 4,219 pounds of this most important element, or more than 20 tons!

The same is true in regard to the other ingredients of fertilizers which experience teaches us as expedient to add to the soil when we wish to increase its productivity.

The problem, then, as already stated, is how to make soluble and available these latent and hitherto inert constituents of the soil, and nearly every detail of good farming is more or less directly related to this problem. Plant food in soluble forms are added to the soil not for the purpose of making the soil permanently richer, but for the purpose of increasing the present yields of our crops while the slow methods are operating by which we hope to permanently improve the productivity of the soil.

These efforts at permanent improvement may all or nearly all be included in the one object—to fill the soil with decomposed vegetable matter or humus in the absence of which it is absolutely impracticable to bring a soil up to a high degree of permanent improvement and productivity. This is the main object when we apply stable manure and other crude domestic manures to the land. It is what we seek to do when we plow under renovating crops, such as clover, vetch, cowpeas or even weeds. When a clover or cowpea stubble is turned under not an ounce of phosphoric acid or potash or lime is added to the soil.

Only return to the soil what the soil has turned under. But the vegetable matter thus turned under does add to the soil large quantities of elements that were not before present in the soil, to wit: carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen, the principal elements of the humus that we wish to incorporate in the soil. This humus, in connection with deep and thorough preparation of the soil and good tillage, which permit free circulation of air and water, encourages the most possible those chemical reactions in the soil which result in making soluble and available the elements that I have already described as hitherto inert and unavailable.

A yield of 14 bushels of wheat from an acre of soil removes in the grain and straw only about 10 pounds of phosphoric acid, 30 pounds of nitrogen and 14 pounds of potash—insignificant amounts when compared with 4,219, 16,317 and 3,053 pounds already in the acre of soil within the first 8 inches of depth! As Dr. Roberts well says: "We are led to wonder what factors have entered into wheat culture to produce such a paucity of yield in the presence of such vast stores of potential plant food!" R. J. REDDING.

"I. P. Roberts' Fertility of the Soil."

FARM CORRESPONDENCE.

COTTON TARE, WASTE BAGGING.

P. J. Sulzby, Knoxville, Ala.—Having just read your article, "Cotton Tare," your pertinent question as to who "established the custom" to answer would make one dig up a little history. I would like to ask another question. What becomes of the bagging and ties after its removal from the bale when the mill men or manufacturer uses the cotton? Does he throw it in the back yard to rot, or cut sensibly and resell the ties and bagging, or bagging or jute into paper? Under this, is it fair and just

that a tare of 30 pounds per bale should be allowed the eastern or home manufacturer? The wholesale merchant buys boxes to ship his goods out when sold, and the retail merchant sells the boxes for what they cost him, or he can do so if he wishes. The time has come when the question as to whose duty it is to pay the freight on the cotton to market? The farmer has paid it so far. Can he afford to pay it longer? Let's find out who makes the profit and reason over the question, and let him pay whose duty it is.

Answer—I am not prepared to answer the question what becomes of the bagging and ties after the cotton bales reach the hands of the spinner. I presume the old bagging goes to the junk dealer and is by him sold to the many makers of coarse rugs, druggists and other similar goods. Of course, it is not thrown entirely away. I will be obliged to ask some one who knows for the information desired. In my article to which the above letter refers, I have already suggested the unfairness of the final docking of 6 per cent, or 30 pounds for each 500-pound bale of cotton, on account of tare, when the buyers of cotton will not accept a bale that carries more than six yards of bagging, unless the owner of the bale will submit to a docking of 50 cents per bale. The situation seems to be about this: The farmer is not permitted to cut an extra yard or two of bagging to the bale, but is weighing about twenty-two pounds, and yet it is said that the manufacturer docks the same bale 6 per cent, or 30 pounds per 500-pound bale, on account of the weight of the bagging and ties, or tare, as it is known commercially. I was talking with a prominent local cotton mill man a few days ago, and he stated that he did not know whether the prices paid for cotton in the interior were really predicated on the weight of the cotton bale or the gross weight. Of one thing there seems to be no doubt: The farmer who puts only sixteen or eighteen pounds of bagging and ties on a bale of cotton, or who makes his bales weigh considerably less than 500 hundred pounds, is at a disadvantage amounting to an actual loss, compared with the farmer who puts twenty-two pounds of covering on a bale, and especially if he makes his bales weigh no more than 400 pounds. The latter is in a high time that such an immense business as growing and handling of 10,000,000 bales and upward of cotton should be reduced to a better system, and the bales be equally just and fair to all concerned. A barrel of flour weighs 166 pounds of net flour. I believe that is universally accepted in this country. Why not adopt an arbitrary standard weight for a bale of cotton, or handle it in all respects on the basis of pounds, or an hundred-weight, of net cotton?

SHOWING OATS IN OPEN FURROWS.

J. M. K., Arguta, Ala.—For the benefit of all that wish to plant oats, I wish to give my experience for the past two years in planting in open furrows. In 1902 I broke my land and planted with a Gant guano distributor I made as fine a row as possible. In November, 1903, I planted the Appler oats, the rough way, without preparing the land, planted between two rows of corn. I did not, but a good plan. Better prepare land right (white-man-like) and plant in open furrows, as advised by R. J. Redding in your issue of October 1. It pays well to fertilize oats and top dress in the spring with nitrate of soda. I top dressed last April 60 pounds to an acre doubled in yield.

I send you sample of Appler oats made without manure, but with top dress, for sale. read the Farm and Farmers' department with great pleasure, and hope many more will find good in the same. Hope you can give more good, or solid advice to the farmers of this glorious land that we all live in. There is yet great good for us to learn from men of knowledge.

Answer—I am always gratified to receive accounts of successful results of following advice given in this department. The above is only one of many letters of similar import that I have received from farmers all over the south. You are right in saying that it pays well to fertilize oats. I have often insisted that if you pay for a crop at all it will pay to fertilize such crop. It is a curious notion that some farmers have that they can afford to fertilize some crops, but not others. It is true, however, that some crops, particularly those that are matured in mid-summer, and especially such as have a long flowering time of a few days only, for instance Indian corn, should be only moderately fertilized, when planted on worn, thin uplands. Crops that make their principle growth in winter and spring and mature before the heat and probable drought of summer may be liberally fertilized with reasonable safety.

(The sample of oats sent appear to be genuine Appler oats.)

A NEW COTTON BEETLE.

J. M. T., Alps, Ga.—Please find specimens of insects are doing damage in our crops around here. They suck or bore in the bolls and the sap oozes out and the boll and the seed are ruined without any loss in it. Please name him. I let the people know through your valuable inquiry cable service that the people may know what they are having to contend with.

Answer—I am not sufficiently expert in entomology to give the exact name of the beetle sent for identification. Specimens of insects should be sent to William Newell, state entomologist, Atlanta, Ga. This particular beetle is many times larger than the Texas boll weevil; its wings are not so transparent and its apprehensions are concerned in that direction. The ravages of the Texas weevil have excited so much apprehension that farmers throughout the cotton belt have been led to believe that the great many so-called "new" bugs have been found within the last few years that were never lost. In other words, these just discovered bugs have been with us all along, but were not noticed by the ordinary observer, although most of them are quickly recognized by the professional entomologist as either old friends or old enemies, as the case may be. You do not say what the exact name of the beetle of which you sent specimens are, or the extent to which they depredate on cotton. It may be, and probably is, true that the number of them is so small that their injury that results is insignificant. Send a few of them to Mr. Newell, as above.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

J. D. E., Jr., White, S. C.—Will you be so kind as to give me a little information about crimson clover? I have a piece of land that is sandy loam that will produce about 18 bushels of corn per acre. I want to sow in crimson clover. The land in question was sown in peas this spring, about 15 bushels per acre.

1. When is the best time to sow?

2. How many seed does it require per acre?

3. With ordinary seasons on this grade of land what does it consider a fair crop?

What time does it come off when sown in October?

5. Is crimson clover a good hay for stock?

6. Will it injure stock in any way?

Answer—Yours of the 20th received, and I reply as follows: Crimson clover (trifolium incarnatum) is a strictly annual. It is the common red clover, and its seeds are sown in May and then dying down, root and branch. It

thrives in soils too light for other clovers, succeeding better on rather sandy loams than on clay soils. In the south it does well on non-calcareous soils, on which red clover would not thrive. It succeeds well in a crop of cow peas cut for hay in August or September. To reply categorically:

(1). The proper time to sow the seed is from September 1 to October 15, according to latitude, the later date referring to the extreme south. If sown too early, the young plants are very liable to be killed by a hot, dry spell, such as we usually have in September.

(2). About twelve to fifteen pounds of seed are sufficient for an acre.

(3). I cannot say what would be a fair yield on such land as you describe, but probably about one ton of cured hay per acre. I advise that you fertilize the land with about 200 pounds of high-grade muriate of potash (or 200 pounds of kainit per acre), bearing in mind that any crop that is worth planting is worth fertilizing in order to grow certain crops profitably.

(4). The time of sowing does not materially affect the date of maturing, because it has its time for blooming, which is April, maturing its seed in early May. The hairy hairs of the flower heads are exceedingly nutritious, abounding in proteins, or flesh-formers, but you should be careful not to permit the seed to form. The crop should be cut as soon as in full bloom and on no account should the seed be allowed to mature.

(5). Serious results have followed the use as horse and mule feed of crimson clover hay when permitted to become too ripe, not only on account of the seeds, but also because of the sharp, bristly hairs of the flower heads which are apt to form balls in the intestines similar to what are known as "dust balls." These balls grow larger and larger in the entrails, if the feeding be long continued and finally cause fatal results.

TO KILL BERMUDA GRASS. OATS. T. H. C., Madison, Ga.—What is the best and cheapest way to kill bermuda grass on ground on which I wish to plant corn? I will make half bale cotton per acre. Would it be best to plant in a row with disc plow, say 4 inches, and harrow through winter, and spring, and then plant corn in the row? Or would it be better to plant corn in the row, then break again and sow in peas. Can I kill the grass and make say and grain enough to pay expenses? We have, say 80 acres in bottom land. This I am using for hay meadow. Have cut about 100 tons this season. This land has some bull nettle and some sage. Land does not overgrow much. What do you think of sowing, say 25 acres, in oats, this fall. It will be better to plant in corn one year, then break and harrow level? Would like to kill all grasses except bermuda. The best of this land this year will make about two and one-half tons per acre. The thinnest land will make about one ton. Will it pay to mature? If so, how much?

Answer—I cannot tell you what plan will, as a rule, prove to be the cheapest way to kill bermuda grass. I have had our little experience in killing it, having most of the time been engaged in propagating it and cultivating it. This year we planted cotton on a portion of our pasture that has been in bermuda grass for fifteen years, or more. I did not desire to destroy the grass, but I wanted to grow cotton. We planted in a two-horse plow 3 or 4 inches deep, in March; it was then harrowed thoroughly with a cut-away harrow, going over it two or three times. It was then bedded and planted in the usual way, and cultivated with the Flannery cultivator, just as we cultivate our cotton generally. While it is true it has been a very dry season, I will state that the bermuda has nearly all been destroyed. It has not been at all in the way of cultivating the cotton, except that I had root and stem of the grass would be to turn over the land in October with a two-horse plow, harrow two or three times with a cut-away harrow, and if convenient, use a spring tooth harrow, so as to bring as many of the roots to the surface as possible. Then plant the land in oats according to the open furrow system, as detailed in press bulletin No. 45, copy sent you, not forgetting to fertilize liberally as therein advised. You will be certain to make a good crop. Follow the oats with cow peas by turning the oat stubble with a two-horse plow, and then harrow in not less than a bushel and a half of sound cow peas to the acre. Mow the cow peas at the proper stage, add convert into hay. It is hardly worth while to lose an oat crop when you can so easily make one. Of course, you can sow in wheat, as you propose, if you desire. I find on reading your letter further, that you are proposing to adapt very nearly the plan that I have above outlined. It is very difficult to give specific advice in regard to the best methods of managing a farm unless perfectly familiar with the farm, or the particular land, from personal observation. I have no doubt your own judgment in this regard is the best, but, in my opinion, or my suggestions based upon the very slight information given in a short letter. I am a great believer in oats and if you will sow according to the open furrow system, as detailed in press bulletin No. 45, you will never regret it in my judgment. I would sow as many oats as of corn or cotton.

SMUT GRASS.

P. T. J., Bremen, Ala.—I have not hitherto troubled you with questions, but will ask you to answer through The Constitution what kind of grass is the one that grows in our fields and pastures around my cow lot. All other grass is now dried up, but this seems to be quite vigorous. Some say it is Texas musquitte, but I have been told it is not. I wish to transfer to my grass lot. It seems to have been introduced from the south and green all winter. Am I mistaken?

Answer—The grass, of which a sample was sent in your letter of September 11, is "Sporobolus indicus," commonly called smut grass. It is native of India, but has spread over most tropical and warm climates. It grows more or less abundantly in all the southern states, and is called "smut grass," from the fact that after flowering the heads become affected with a black smut. Phares, in his "Farmer's Book of Grasses" has this to say of it: "It grows abundantly and luxuriantly on many uncultivated fields and commons, and furnishes grazing from April until frost. It thrives under much grass and matted together, and grows promptly after each, if the soil be moist enough. Cattle and horses are fond of it if frequently cut or grazed down; but if allowed to remain untouched, they will not eat it unless very hungry, as it becomes tough and unpalatable, and probably difficult to digest."

This grass has never been classed with the valuable grasses. I have seen it growing very luxuriantly in southern and southwest Georgia, and to some extent in middle Georgia. I have had no experience in cultivating it or transplanting it. Suppose you try it.

MANURING SMALL GRAIN.

J. F. U., Macon, Ga.—What do you say is the practical common way of manuring small grain? I am preparing to plant about 60 acres of grain. Following your bulleting I wish to put 250 pounds cotton seed meal, about 100 pounds 25 per cent acid or a

little more, and 50 pounds muriate of potash per acre. I have forty head of cattle to winter and have plenty of straw and hay, some of it peavines. I come to you for advice. I want to mix my own fertilizer, and am thinking of using 1,000 pounds of 14 per cent acid, 500 cotton seed meal and 500 kainit. Do you think that would be a proper formula for gray, sandy land for cotton. Most of the land lay in 1903 and has a good crop of weeds on it. Would that do as well for such land as a high grade guano? If not, will you please advise me what to use? Will the same do for corn? Some of this land is inclined to rust cotton? Would it be best to use on it more kainit and less meal and add to it some of the guano?

Answer—I have heretofore given in The Constitution all the information necessary to answer the questions you now propound. Similar information has been given in previous bulletins. My experiment station, of which I am director. I have uniformly, for many years, advised farmers, as far as practicable, to buy the raw materials and do their mixing at home. In bulletin No. 63, of which you should have had a copy on the mere asking for it, formulas are given for each kind of crop usually planted by farmers, with suggestions for modifying the same according to the peculiarities of the soils. A copy of this I now send you.

In your section, formulas Nos. 1 and 2 should be modified by increasing quantities of potash, from 25 per cent to 50 per cent. Your proposition to use 1,000 pounds of 14 per cent acid, 500 pounds cotton seed meal and 500 pounds of kainit, will do very well so far as potash is concerned; but the cotton seed meal should be at least 700 pounds instead of 500 pounds. I have nothing to do with high grade guano. Most of them are very good, but invariably higher than it would cost a farmer to buy the raw materials and do his own mixing.

The same formula stated above is not suitable for corn; use formula No. 1.

Good speaking at

Goodwin Rally

tonight at 8 o'clock, 522 Decatur St., corner Daniel St.

HOME-MIXED FERTILIZERS.
C. E. D., Irwinton, Ga.—I am a con-

Central Store for Rent.

36 Peachtree street. Stores in the first class retail districts of Atlanta are now extremely scarce, and very few opportunities are offered for anyone to start in business on Atlanta's best streets. The above is the very best store now to be had in the city. It has fine location, being in the best part of the street; the store itself, so far as appearance and convenience are concerned, is one of the best. It has floor space of about 25 x 90 feet, with nice display windows, all conveniences, and cement basement same size as store.

Forrest and George Adair.

If we can show you
how your bookkeeper can save
15 PER CENT of his time in posting,
10 PER CENT of his time in indexing, and
5 PER CENT of his time by elimination of
all dead accounts,

would you be interested? If so, call on us and we will substantiate our claims. We maintain an expert service department, which is at your command.

Agents JONES IMPROVED Loose-Leaf Ledger

FOOTE & DAVIES COMPANY
The Best in Printing
and the Allied Arts
65 E. Alabama Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

EXECUTOR'S SALE

Of Dr. S. T. Biggers Estate by Dr. W. A. Smith.
TUESDAY, OCT. 4TH,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, BEFORE THE COURT HOUSE.

Consisting of his late home, 79 Luckie street, a spacious ten-room house and large barn with ample room and stable room; big garden spot. Also, half interest in 40-acre gold mine, lot No. 263, north half of 13th district; lot section in Lumpkin county, Georgia. Also, a handsome lot in Austell, Ga., about 50 by 200 feet, on Spruce street. This property will absolutely be sold to the highest bidder for cash. It is close in and near Piedmont hotel and post-office. Will always rent well or make a splendid home.

HENRY L. WILSON, Auctioneer.

BOSTON, MASS. AND RETURN

- \$29.00 -

Southern Railway

TICKETS ON SALE October 2nd and 3rd.

GOOD RETURNING, Leaving Boston not later than October 31st.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days returning at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on notice to conductor and depositing ticket with Depot Ticket Agent.

THREE TRAINS DAILY leaving Atlanta 12 o'clock noon; 12:15 noon and 12 o'clock midnight.

SLEEPING AND DINING CARS ON ALL TRAINS.

For further information, Sleeping Cars Reservations call on or address J. C. BEAM, JR., District Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

GARDEN AND POULTRY FENCE

36 in. high, 30c per rod.
48 in. high, 40c per rod.
60 in. high, 50c per rod.
72 in. high, 60c per rod.

10 Rods or 165 feet in one lot.
Order taken for less than 10 Rods.
This is not a cheap netting, but a strong, durable netting, made of No. 19 heavy galvanized wire, reinforced every 4 inches.
Poultry and Rabbit raising days better than cotton.

ANDERSON HARDWARE COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

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Special Notices.

MEETING NOTICE.

A stated convocation of Couer de Lion Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, will be held in its assembly, corner Mitchell and Forsyth Sts., this (Monday) evening at 8 o'clock. The Order of the Red Cross will be conferred. All sojourning Sir Knights fraternally invited to be present. By order of
W. O. STAMPS, W. L. CHAMPTON,
Recorder. Commander.

M. M. Mauck, 17 E. Alabama Street.
Paints, paper, painting, paper-hanging.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of alderman of the fourth ward, subject to democratic primary.
JOSEPH HIRSCH.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman from the fourth ward, subject to primary October 5, 1904.
CHAS. C. GILBERT.

I most respectfully announce myself a candidate for mayor. I stand for a progressive business administration.
H. C. STOKEDALE.

I announce myself a candidate for Alderman from the Third Ward, subject to primary.
JULIUS A. FISCHER.